THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 166 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

Strange Doings of Carlotta—She is Hopelessly Insane—The Eastern Question—News from India, Etc. Etc.

THE PRINCESS CARLOTTA.

The Reasons for Her Monomania—Her Father's Will.

Paris Correspondence of the Frankfort Europe.

It may be remembered that by the will of Leopold I the share of the inheritance coming to his daughter amounted to the sum of twenty-five millions of francs; but what is not generally known is that the deceased monarch, so remarkable for the order which he brought into his domestic affairs, and for his prudent economy, had stipulated in his will that his daughter should only have a right to the interest of that sum, and that a family council, formed by the reigning King and the Count de Flandre, should administer the capital. The late King had learned, to his own cost, and that of his daughter, to what extent the ruinous liberality of his son-in-law Maximilian went; and as the dower of the young household had been devoured in a few years, he wished by his last will to prevent the recurrence of such dissipation, in order to assure to the young couple a fortune equal to their high position in the world until the end of their days. However, the restriction did not go so far as to place under posthumous sequestration that large sum; no, the Princess Charlotte had the right to leave the capital to whom she pleased, but during her life she was forbidden to dispose of it without the advice and consent of her tuteiary council.

The Empress of Mexico wished to obtain the authorization of her two brothers to alienate the capital to the profit of Mexico, for the consolidation of her throne; but, alas! the two brothers have inherited the prudence of their father, and have remained deaf to the solicitation of their sister. *Inde iræ.* Hence the great anger of the Empress Charlotte against her family at Brussels, secretly supported by the Court of Vienna in its resistance; thence the irritation of the Princess against the two Courts, and her refusal to visit them; thence a profound resentment, a great discouragement, a real despair, which have only been aggravated by the not less disagreeable resistance of the Holy See to the pretensions of the young sovereign of Mexico in the matter of the Concordat. Is anything more necessary to explain the moral perturbation at present suffered by this lady, young, intelligent, and so superior to her sex in general, who sees crumbling into ashes all the finest dreams that a youthful imagination could cherish?

Little Hope of her Restoration to Mental Health.

A letter from Viena says:—

"Dr. Riedl, Director of the Vienna Lunatic Asylum, has been summoned to Miramar, to consult with Dr. Jilek upon the case of the unfortunate Empress Charlotte. I regret to say that little hope is entertained of restoring her to a perfectly healthy state of mind. The special monomania from which she is at present suffering is incessant and unvanquishable apprehension that those around her are seeking to make away with her. She refuses to eat any food prepared for her, and nourishes herself, so it is said, upon raw chesnuts and cold water, nor will she even take this poor sustenance in the presence of her attendants.

"The only person who retains any influence over her mind is Count Bombelles, from boyhood upwards the faithful follower and friend of Ferdinand Max. Of him she appears to entertain no fear. The deepest sympathy is felt here for the Emperor of Mexico, whose affectionate disposition and tenderness of heart have won him friends throughout Europe, even among the sullen Venetians, who would veil their bonnets readily to the admiral of the fleet, while his brother the kaiser, might look round in vain for a testimony of respect from the descendants of the Doges."

More About the Conduct of the Empress in Rome—She Lives on Chesnuts and Lozenges, Drinks Out of the Pope's Glass, and Bestows the Order of the Gaudaloupe on a Fat Cat.

Rome Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

* * * The same day the Pope derived a further satisfaction from the departure of the Empress of Mexico, who proceeded to Miramar in company with her brother, the Count of Flanders. Her malady increased after the despatch of my last letter, and caused great anxiety to the Holy Father and all his Court. For several days before leaving she persisted in coming to the Vatican to breakfast with his Holiness, refusing all nourishment at the Hotel de Rome.

Haunted by fear of poison, she obtained the Pope's glass to drink from, saying it was the only one that had not been tampered with, and she lived almost wholly on roasted chesnuts and chocolate lozenges, brought to her by Signor Dati, the chamberlain appointed by the Pope to attend her. She drank the pure water which she took in the Pope's glass from the fountain in the Piazza San Carlo. On the eve of her departure she came to the Vatican to get two *eggs* boiled and dismissed several Mexicans from her court on the ground that they were poisoners. For the French, as well as for the French uniform, she continued to show the greatest aversion, and was loud in her denunciations of Napoleon III.

Count de Carolus, the Belgian Minister, was not admitted to her presence, because she suspected him of being a spy of the French Emperor's. The Pope regarded her with great compassion, and sought to restore her tranquility by removing all the ecclesiastical censures incurred by the Emperor Maximilian and the Mexican Government for their interference with the estates of the clergy. The unfortunate princess, before leaving Rome, bestowed the order of our Lady of Guadaloupe on a fat cat which she had made to taste all her food before raising to her lips.

The Italian journals declare that her mental aberration was caused by the Pope, but this accusation is most unjust, and totally devoid of foundation. The Empress suffers from an hysterical malady, which has attacked the brain, and the effect has been aggravated by all she has lately gone through—by the terrors of Mexico, the fatigues of her voyage, the failure of her mission to Paris, and her sense of the desperate condition of Mexican affairs.

SWITZERLAND.

Another Fearful Accident at Mont Blanc.

Paris (October 17) Correspondence of London Times.

The news of another disaster comes to us from Chamounix. It appears that the fine weather had attracted a considerable number of families to that place, and among others Captain Arkwright, an Englishman, with his mother and his two sisters. On Friday morning last he resolved to attempt the ascent of Mont Blanc, and one of his sisters decided to accompany him as far as the Grands Mulets.

Early on the following morning Captain Arkwright took his departure with two guides and a porter, and about 9 o'clock they were seen ascending the Grand Plateau. In advance of the party went Silvain Couttet, the proprietor of the new huts on the Grands-Mulets, attached by a rope to a coachman of the Ile el Royal, known by the name of Nicholas, who wished to profit by the opportunity to ascend Mont Blanc. On reaching the Grand Plateau the parties agreed to take the passage which had been usually followed before 1820, but which was subsequently abandoned in consequence of a catastrophe similar to the present.

They adopted it in preference to the "Corridor," from its shortening the journey by two hours, and because they calculated to have much less ice to cut through, as was experienced during the summer by three or four other parties. They were about half an hour in their ascent, when Sylvain Couttet, who was in advance, suddenly heard above him a loud detonation. He looked up, and to his horror saw an avalanche rushing down with fearful rapidity. He instantly shouted out to those who were below him, "Save yourselves! to the right! to the right!" He threw himself in that direction, advanced a few steps, struck his staff into the snow, and clung to it with all his might, and his companion Nicholas did the same.

They both threw themselves flat on their faces, and buried their heads in the snow. They had hardly done so when a tremendous crash followed, and the immense mass thundered along quite close to them—so close that they were all over splashed with the fragments of the ice. In a few minutes, when the avalanche had passed, they raised themselves up, and looked about for their unfortunate companions. They saw nothing—nothing but a furrow under them, and further down on the Grand Plateau a mass of blocks of ice.

Couttet and Nicholas descended in all haste in the same direction, and searched everywhere in the hope of hearing a cry or moan to indicate that some had survived the catastrophe. They at last perceived an arm. At great risk to themselves they reached the spot, and dragged out from beneath the blocks a dead body, the skull crushed and the breast laid open. They laid it on the snow and resumed their search, but found nothing more.

They resolved to descend and announce to the sister and to the other families that there was no hope beyond the faint one of finding, on the following day, the three other bodies buried in the ice. They reached the Grands-Mulets, where Miss Arkwright had been left, and informed her that it was useless to wait any longer, and that she herself must, without a moment's delay, descend with them. The writer of a letter from Chamouni says:—

"Imagine the scene that took place—the lamentations of the mothers of the three widows, and of the nine orphans. The pen is powerless to describe it. Mrs. Arkwright, bewailing her son; her two daughters weeping for their brother; but calm and firm, and relying on the will of God, who tries them so cruelly. They are still hoping, unfortunately against hope, for the recovery of the bodies of the victims."

On Sunday morning fifteen men, selected from among the most intrepid of the population, left on the search. They proposed to pass the night on the Grands-Mulets, in order to begin early the following morning clearing away the avalanche; and many others have offered themselves to act on the following days if necessary. Fortunately the weather was fine, and favorable to their perilous work. An American family, who did not wish to have their names mentioned, gave the Mayor 250f. for the three widows.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Latest Despatches—Reports from the Seat of War in Candia—Influence of the Movement on the Policy of the Great Powers.

ATHENS, October 11.—The advantage reported to have been recently gained by the Cretans appears not to possess the importance attributed to it at first. The engagement in question turns out to have been merely a reconnoissance, in which large numbers of the Turkish forces took part with trifling loss.

The officers of a Russian frigate that has arrived in the Piræus report that when they were leaving the port of Canea they met Turkish vessels bringing numerous Mussulman families into that harbor. This circumstance has given rise to different interpretations. Some believe that the families were those of native Turks besieged by the Greeks at Candanos, in the district of Selinon, whom Turkish troops had been despatched to bring off by sea, while others imagine these families belong to Rethumnos.

It appears certain that no further decisive attack has been made by the Turco-Egyptians; indeed, at Vryses, where the Egyptians were so badly cut up, the Cretans began the battle.

The insurgents continued animated by great confidence in the success of their undertaking. Their weak point is armament, and the Greeks are making extraordinary efforts to forward arms and munitions. This, of course, refers solely to private individuals, the Greek Government continuing to observe strict neutrality. Numbers of volunteers have left for Candia; but the Cretans do not lack men; they only ask material aid. The outbreak of the revolt was not anticipated in Greece, and took place just at the period when considerable financial embarrassment weighed upon the country. The Greeks, however, show great enthusiasm in the cause of their brethren, and came to their assistance with all the means at their disposal.

The Turkish Government has prohibited the entrance of Greek newspapers into the Turkish dominions, and it is even reported that letters coming from Greece are opened and read by Turkish officials.

It is said that the blockade of the island of Candia declared by the Turks has been found insufficient, and that the Greek Government, in accordance with the principle laid down by the treaty of Paris, has refused to recognize its existence.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

VIENNA, October 20.—The Vienna papers publish telegrams from Constantinople announcing that dissensions continue to prevail among the insurgents of Candia. The Turks have captured a stock of provisions and munitions belonging to the insurgents.

VIENNA, October 19.—The Vienna papers publish the following intelligence from Constantinople, dated to-day:—

The Cretans have made an attempt to set fire to the Turkish fleet off Candia.

The province of Selinos had been evacuated by the Turks. The Cretan insurgents are said to have murdered an envoy bearing a flag of truce sent by Kiritli Pacha.

Servia has demanded from the Porte the same concessions as those granted to the Roumanian Government.

The Turkish Ministry would remain in power for the present.

ITALY.

City of Venice Delivered to the Italians.

A despatch from Venice dated the 19th of October says:—In accordance with the convention concluded between General Moring and General Lebœuf, this city was handed over to the municipal authorities this morning at 8 o'clock.

At the same moment General Alemann, the Austrian Governor, left for Trieste. On his departure he received unanimous marks of respect from the crowd, which he and his staff courteously returned.

The Italian flag was hoisted on the tower of St Marks, and was saluted with a salvo of one hundred and one guns. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. General di Revel, the municipal authorities, and the National Guard, then proceeded to the railway station to meet the Italian troops, who were received with prolonged cheering.

The city is richly decorated with flags, and a grand illumination takes place this evening.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, September 22.—It is stated that one-half of the population of Orissa have perished from hunger. Cholera has appeared in the famine districts of Bengal. Large subscriptions are being made for the relief of the sufferers. A plentiful harvest is expected.

RICHMOND.

The Rothschilds' Suits for the Recovery of Tobacco Valued at $200,000.

RICHMOND, November 1.—In the Hustings Court to-morrow will be called for trial one of the suits brought by the Rothschilds to recover possession of a large amount of tobacco seized by John S. Loomis, Treasury Agent, as Confederate property, under the act of Congress relating to captured and abandoned property. The present is an action brought against the warehouse keepers, but the United States steps in and defends the suit in the name of the Government.

The other two suits are in Chancery, and have been brought into the Circuit Court. In the trial to-morrow, Hon. S. H. Chandler and Judge Ames appear for the United States, and Messrs. Ould and Crump for the other side. The Rothschilds first applied to the Secretary of State for the release of this tobacco, but he decided it was a matter not under his control, and referred the application to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch held that having been seized, the tobacco must be sold by the Government, and stated that the claimants had their remedy in an action in the Court of Claims.

Instead of hearkening to the sensible advice, the Rothschilds immediately instituted these various suits in the State courts, their first steps being to procure an injunction, by which, some time ago, Colonel Loomis was restrained from selling the tobacco, since which time it has been in possession of the Sheriff of Henrico county. The Rothschilds may succeed in their suits in the State courts, but under the ruling of Mr. McCulloch it is difficult to see what good success will do them. The Government can hardly violate the law and surrender the property in obedience to the order of any State court. The value of the property in controversy is stated at about two hundred thousand dollars.

The District Court of the United States met at Norfolk to-day, but had no business before it, Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, having arrived here this evening.

—A theatre manager at Nashville, after a play had started, learned that two important characters were sick. A false alarm of fire soon emptied the house. Shrewd manager, that.

CONSPIRACY TO HANG JEFF. DAVIS.

Arrest of One of the Conspirators for Subornation of Perjury—Investigation Before Judge-Advocate Turner—Interesting Batch of Affidavits, Etc.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

In the recent exposure of a conspiracy to hang Jeff. Davis, as a party concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln, our readers will remember that a man named Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, figured as one of the principal characters in the plot. Conover was the chief agent of Judge Advocate-General Holt and procured for him certain witnesses, who, for a consideration, swore falsely to matters tending to implicate Jeff. Davis in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The exposure of this conspiracy and the correspondence between Judge Advocate-General Holt, and his tool Conover, produced a tremendous fluttering among Washington officials and politicians at the time, but the excitement gradually wore away.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

We are likely now to have a revival of the excitement growing out of the arrest of one of the conspirators on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with the conspiracy in question. The authorities in Washington having been convinced of the truth of the exposure, have at length, through the agency of L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate of the War Department, taken steps to punish the parties implicated in the conspiracy. Matters having assumed a tangible shape, it was decided that the best method of getting the entire depth of the scheme was to look up all the parties connected with the attempted fraud and subject them to punishment. To this end, Mr. L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, War Department, arrived in this city some days ago with the necessary papers for the arrest of Conover, alias Dunham, who was said to be here.

The United States detectives at once went to work, and succeeded yesterday in tracing Conover and taking him into custody, and he was last evening taken back to Washington. The official investigation now going forward there regarding this scheme is to be continued for the present. It is said that Conover will at once be brought to answer before the proper tribunal there for his misdemeanors, and rumor has it that "persons in high places" who deemed it for their best interest to show complicity on the part of Jefferson Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln, by false testimony or otherwise, will find themselves held up to public gaze in a manner they little dream of.

AFFIDAVITS IMPLICATING CONOVER.

The following are copies of the affidavits on file against Conover:—

Washington City, District of Columbia, ss:—William H. Roberts, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am personally acquainted with a man whose assumed name is Sanford Conover, but whose real name is Charles A. Dunham; and also personally acquainted with J. A. Hoare who gave his deposition in my presence at the office of the Judge-Advocate-General in the city of Washington, D. C., in the assumed name of William Campbell, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1865, relative to the assassination of President Lincoln and the complicity of Jefferson Davis and others therein: the deposition then and there made by said Hoare alias Campbell, was the recital of a fabricated statement written out by the said Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, and committed to memory by said Campbell, alias Hoare, at the National Hotel in Washington city, D. C.; the said Conover, alias Dunham, fabricated—wrote out—what he desired Campbell, alias Hoare, should swear to, and Campbell committed the same to memory, partially by said Conover's assistance, and in my presence; and then by said Conover's procurement, said Campbell went in company with said Conover and myself before the Judge Advocate-General, on the 4th November, A. D. 1865, and made his deposition, being substantially and almost literally a recital of the fabricated statement written out by the said Conover, as aforesaid; the fabricated statement I saw in Hoare's hands; it was written by Conover, and several days were spent in committing it to memory by Hoare, aided by Conover, and in my presence. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS.

District of Columbia, to wit.—I, Andrew Wylie, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the said District, certify that William H. Roberts, the affiant named in the foregoing affidavit, personally appeared before me in the District aforesaid, this 15th day of October, 1866, and, having been first duly sworn, said that the facts therein stated were true.

ANDREW WYLIE.

Washington City, District of Columbia, ss.—J. A. Hoare, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:—On the 4th day of November, A. D. 1865, my deposition was taken in the name of William Campbell at the office of the Judge Advocate-General, in the city of Washington, relative to the assassination of President Lincoln, and the complicity of Jefferson Davis and others therein; I made said deposition at the instance and by the procurement of a man who assumed the name of Sanford Conover, but whose real name was Charles A. Dunham; the said Conover, alias Dunham, fabricated—wrote out—the statement he desired me to make; I committed it to memory by his advice and with his assistance, and then, in company with him went to the office of the Judge Advocate-General, and there repeated it to Judge Holt, and he wrote it down and I verified the same as my deposition; the said deposition was wholly untrue and false; was fabricated by the said Conover, alias Dunham, and I made the same by his procurement; after making said deposition, the subject matter of the assassination of President Lincoln and the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis and others therein was duly referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States for investigation, said Judiciary Committee being duly and legally appointed and empowered to make said investigation, and in obedience to a subpœna issued by said Judiciary Committee and served upon me, I appeared before said committee in Washington city, D. C., on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1866, and then and there, being duly sworn by the chairman of said committee, did testify, in the presence and hearing of said Conover, alias Dunham, that the deposition made by me at the office of the Judge Advocate-General, as aforesaid, "is false," and that the "matter presented" or statements made by me in said deposition was not prepared by me, but was fabricated by the said Conover; the said deposition was read over to me, and in the presence and hearing of the said Conover; and then I was interrogated as to its truth or falsity, and I answered and swore that said deposition "is false," and that the "matter presented" in said deposition was "prepared by Mr. Conover;" after I had given my testimony the said Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, was then and there duly sworn by the chairman of said Judiciary Committee, viz, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1866, at Washington, D. C.; and the chairman asked him the following questions among others, viz.—"Do I understand you to deny all that he (Campbell) has said here?" and he answered, "Yes, sir." Question. "Then the committee are to understand that in the main you contradict his statement?" Answer, "Yes, sir." Question. "Have you any reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statements of any of the witnesses whose depositions were taken at your instance before Judge Holt?" Answer, "I have not, nor do I doubt that they are all true now." The questions thus propounded to the said Conover, alias Dunham, and the answers thereto, were important and material to the issue and the determination of the subject matter then and there being investigated by the said Judiciary Committee, and the testimony then and there given in answer to the said questions by the said Conover, alias Dunham, was knowingly, wilfully, and corruptly false. J. A. HOARE.

District of Columbia, to wit:—I, Andrew Wylie, a Justice of the Supreme Court of said District, do hereby certify that J. A. Hoare personally appeared before me in my said District, this 15th day of October, 1866, subscribed the foregoing affidavit in my presence, and, having been first duly sworn, said that the facts therein stated were true.

ANDREW WYLIE.

Washington City, District of Columbia, ss.—I, C. Turner, Judge-Advocate, being duly sworn, says—I have seen a man called Sanford Conover, but whose real name is Charles A. Dunham, and I was acquainted with his handwriting and have seen him write. After J. A. Hoare, alias William Campbell, had given his testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, on the 8th day of May, 1866, he gave to me a manuscript, written statement, which he said was prepared, fabricated by the said Conover, and which substantially was his deposition taken at the office of the Judge Advocate-General, November 4, 1865. He stated to me that he had committed to memory said statement and recited it to Judge Holt, by the procurement of the said Conover, and that his said deposition was entirely false. I further say that the said manuscript or written statement was in the handwriting of the said Conover; and was delivered by me to, and is now in possession of, the said Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. L. C. TURNER.

District of Columbia, to wit:—I, Andrew Wylie, a Justice of the Supreme Court of said District, do hereby certify that L. C. Turner, the affiant whose name is subscribed in the foregoing affidavit, personally appeared before me in my said district, and in my presence subscribed the same, and, having been first duly sworn, said that the facts therein stated were true. ANDREW WYLIE.

District of Columbia, to wit:—I, Return J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, hereby certify that Hon. Andrew Wylie, whose genuine signature is subscribed to the foregoing certificates of affidavits, was, at the time of signing and attesting the same, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said District, duly commissioned and qualified, authorized to take acknowledgements and to administer oaths, and that his attestation thereto is according to law. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 15th day of October, 1866. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, etc.

MEXICO.

Important from the City of Mexico—Scarcely a Semblance of Imperial Power Remaining in the City—Maximilian's Early Abdication Expected—Revolt of One of His Favorite Corps—The Men Massacre Their Officers and Join the Liberals—Condition of Affairs on the Rio Grande Frontier, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—A letter from the city of Mexico, to the 20th ult., has been received. At that date scarcely a semblance of imperial power remained.

A favorite corps, selectee from the most reliable material which the city presented, and supposed to be firmly attached to Maximilian and his policy, had revolted, and, after a massacre of its Austrian officers, had joined the Liberal forces.

The Austrian band, which had been in the habit of playing imperial airs in the Plaza, was stoned by the populace, and could appear no longer without the protection of a military guard.

The Emperor, by reason of sickness and distress of mind as to the health of the Empress, had shut himself up in the castle of Chepultepec, and had ceased to appear in public. His early abdication was expected.

Affairs at Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, October 26.—It is not thought here that Mejia will attempt to occupy this border, as it could only be done at a large expense of blood and treasure, and with no corresponding advantage. Canales is still in possession of the town. Tapia is about three leagues out with 1800 men. Negotiations for the surrender of the city have been in progress for the past few days. They closed yesterday without any practical result.

Colonel Fennija, of Ortega's staff, arrived in Brownsville yesterday. He has been closeted with prominent Mexicans who are friends of Canales and supporters of Ortega.

Canales this morning expressed his determination to hold the city at all hazards against Tapia and Cortinas. This is probably the result of the arrival of Colonel Fennija, and it is generally believed here that he will shortly pronounce in favor of Ortega. The forces of Tapia and Cortinas will be combined for an attack, which will be delayed some days on account of the bad condition of the roads.

Advices from Monterey state the important fact that General Torvino was at El Cedral, in the State of San Luis Potosi, on the 11th instant, and on that day issued a proclamation to the people of that State. It is thought that he will be able to oppose any force which Mejia can bring against him.

General Tapia has issued a proclamation to the people of Tamaulipas, in which he announces himself as the representative of the supreme Government, and intimates his intention of attacking Matamoras at an early day.

From a private letter dated October 10, I learn that Douay is in Matheula, with fifteen hundred men. He has offered for sale his carriage and horses, and is packing up for a journey to the city of Mexico. It is said the retreat from that place will commence on the 15th.

All the liberal forces have left Saltillo. Under Ferrind and Navarjo a new campaign has been inaugurated.

An intercepted despatch from San Luis Potosi to Matheula showed that Jeaningros wrote on the 15th of September that he was marching on Queretaro, leaving Douay at San Luis, and that Douay started to join him.

NEWS FROM THE FAR WEST.

The Indian Depredations in Colorado—Horrible Murder Near Fort Randall—A New Yorker Attempts to Kill Ten Miners—His Escape, Etc.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, November 1.—A despatch to the Denver *News*, dated Julesburg, Colorado, October 25, gives the following:—

Two hundred and fifty head of stock were driven off within a few miles of Fort Sedgwick; one hundred head of mules, owned by Henry Canlyde, freighter of Holladay's Overland Mail and Express Company, and one hundred and fifty head of cattle belonging to Veary & Co., of Denver. The night herders were killed and several others wounded. Other trains were attacked, but the Indians were repulsed. It was immediately reported to Captain James P. Neill, of the 18th United States Infantry, commanding the post, who at once mounted companies K and M, 2d United States Cavalry, who overtook them, killing five and wounding fifteen Indians, capturing all their ponies, wigwams, and arms, with the loss of but two men.

The *Times'* Sioux City correspondence of the 26th of October gives an account of a terrible murder near Fort Randall. James Dunley, of New York, one of a party of ten miners coming down the river in a Mackinaw boat, attempted to murder the whole party while asleep. He had secured their only gun, then commenced on his sleeping comrades with an axe, killing a man named Easton, from California, and fearfully wounding McCullough, from Minnesota. The party escaped to their boat, taking the wounded man with them. The commander at Fort Randall sent Indian scouts after Dunley, but they failed to capture him.

The Chicago Grain Market—Advance in Prices.

The chief feature in the markets for produce last week was the excitement in the corn market, consequent upon an advance in Liverpool of 1s. 9d. per quarter. Since Monday morning last, we note an advance on corn in this market of 15@16c. per bushel. Flour has been also active during the week, but the demand was restricted by the scarcity of freight room; but we have nevertheless to report an improvement in prices on the week of 40@50c. per barrel. Wheat advanced 3@4c. per bushel during the week, notwithstanding an advance of about 3c. on freights. Oats show an advance on the week of 5@5½c. per bushel. Rye advanced 10@11c. per bushel during last week, or about 18c. during the last two weeks. Barley was in better request, and prices closed on Saturday at an improvement of 8@10c. per bushel.

The following table shows the prices of flour and grain in this market on Saturday last, compared with the prices on the corresponding date of 1865:—

Flour, Spring extras..	$10 00@12 25	$7 00@8 75
Wheat, No. 1 Spring..	2 20@ 2 22½	1 45@1 46
Corn, No. 1	82@ 88	47@ 47½
Oats, No 1.....	41@ 42½	26@ 27
Rye, No. 1.....	95@ 98	50@ 53
Barley, No. 2.	75@ 78	48@ 50

According to the above table, as compared with last year, prices are $3@3·50 per barrel higher on flour, 75@76c. per bushel on wheat, 35@40c. on corn, 15@15½c. on oats, 45c. on rye, and 28c. on barley.—*Chicago Republican, 29th ult.*

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Claims Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—During the month of October one hundred and twenty-two claims were filed at the rooms of the Claims Commission, which is connected with the War Department. These embrace claims for almost every description of property impressed, damaged, used, or destroyed by the Union troops during the late war. It appears from the record that of one hundred and seventeen claims filed during the months of August and September, fifteen were rejected, thirteen allowed, thirty-four returned to the claimants' attorneys, and the remainder continued for further evidence or held under advisement.

Defense of Secretary Harlan.

The Hon. James Harlan this morning publishes an elaborate reply to statements heretofore made impugning his motives in the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands. Being thoroughly convinced that the interests of the Indians required it, he says he sought diligently for a purchaser, and after failing in all other quarters, he ultimately effected a sale to the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut.

He claims that his contract was in accordance with the treaty, and that with reasonable diligence, the whole amount, except his expenses of survey and sale, would be in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, or at interest, within one year from the sale of the contract.

By the other mode of sale in driblets, the expenses would be much greater, and, judging from past experience, it would be a lifetime before the whole would be converted into cash. A few interested parties desired the vacation of the contract for purposes of speculation. Mr. Harlan concludes by saying, "Not regarding them as disinterested advisers"—their advice was not followed by me. I preferred to follow my own judgment of what the true interests of the Indians and the people of Kansas required.

"I did what appeared to me to be both wise and just, and I neither fear nor doubt the judgment of an impartial public opinion; and if my successor should follow the advice of the Attorney-General, set aside the contract, and proceed in making a better disposition of these lands, none of his friends would be more highly gratified than I shall be with his success."

President Johnson in Favor of Peace.

It is understood that the forthcoming message of the President of the United States to Congress will be all in favor of peace at home and abroad, and hence all opposed to war or warlike drifts.

All Quiet at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—The city is perfectly quiet. No disturbance has taken place beyond an attempt to murder a policeman last night by firing at him while in Taylor's News-Rooms.

The new Commissioners have not yet made their appearance, or made any formal demand upon the old Board, nor have they yet applied to be sworn in.

There is no truth whatever in the report telegraphed from this city that Mayor Chapman has decided to recognize the newly appointed Police Board. On the contrary, he is outspoken in his determination not to do so.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, November 2.—The latest report is that Mr. Berry has positively declined the appointment of Police Commissioner tendered him by Governor Swann.

Fire at Maysville.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—The *Commercial* reports the burning of a barge with two hundred barrels of coal oil, at Maysville. The loss $2500.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. George W. Curtis has an article on this "bold, bad man" in the current number of the *North American Review*, in which he is described "as of all our noted politicians the one who had reduced immorality in politics to a science." Mr. Curtis says:—

"A man of plausibility and adroitness, Mr. Douglas was totally destitute of deep convictions or of moral force. His attainments were superficial, and his methods of public persuasion and appeal utterly mean and unscrupulous. He had a certain popular attraction akin to that of a prize-fighter, which was favored even by his personal appearance; and he might well be called the Benecia Boy of American politics. But he was instinctively shunned by nobler minds, and was most distrusted by those who most truly understood our Government and its principles, and who believed most in the people. His ambition was uncontrollable. He lived for political effect, and constantly in the public eye. Lake all demagogues, he despised the people whom he flattered; and, while in his speeches there was a certain vulgar familiarity with the crowd, there was never a generous impulse or heroic thought, or a profound and humane principle. His speeches were often skilfully sophistical, but there was never any gleam of humor in them, nor grace of fancy, nor touch of pathos. They were incredibly commonplace; and we doubt if a single sentence from one of them survives, in any school-book of declamation, or lingers in one human memory. He confirmed no young man's faith; he cheered no old man's despondency. His name is identified with a political dodge, a trick, an intentional deception, which might consign a race to endless slavery and plunge the country into hopeless commotion, and welcome, provided it made him President."

It is a coincidence worth mentioning that Professor Lowell, in the same number of the *North American*, in his article on "The Seward-Johnson reaction," speaks of Mr. Douglas in the same strain:—

"Who was Stephen A. Douglas, that the President, with his Cabinet and the two highest officers of the army and navy, should add their official dignity to the raising of his monument, and make the whole country an accomplice in consecrating his memory? His name is not associated with a single measure of national importance, unless upon the wrong side. So far was he from being a statesman that, even on the lower ground of politics, both his principles and his expression of them were tainted with the reek of vulgar associations. A man of naturally great abilities he certainly was, but wholly without that instinct for the higher atmosphere of thought or ethics which alone makes them of value to any but their possessor, and without which they are more often dangerous than serviceable to the Commonwealth. He habitually courted those weaknesses in the people which tend to degrade them into a populace, instead of appealing to the virtues that grow by use, and whose mere acknowledgment in a man in some sort ennobles him. And, by doing this, he proved that he despised the very masses whose sweet breaths he wooed, and had no faith in the system under which alone such a one as he could have been able to climb so high."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, November 2, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing. Old 5-20s sold at 110¾@110¾, coupons off, an advance of ¼, and June 7.30s, 105½, no change. 160¼ was bid for 10-40s; and 114½ for 6s of 1881. City loans were in demand. The new issue sold largely at from 101¾@101½, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 98@98¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pennsylvania sold at 55, dividend off; Reading at 58¼@58¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 39¾, a slight advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 35 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 58¼ for Minehill; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 50 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 90; 20½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 14½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 15 for Lombard and South; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 105 was bid for Seventh National; 144 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59 for Commercial; 33½ for Mechanics'; 104 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 33½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were inactive. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36¼@36¾, no change; 58 was bid for Lehigh Navigation, 15 for Susquehanna Canal, 57 for Delaware Division, and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147; 11 A. M., 146¾; 12 M., 147¼; 1 P. M., 146¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$100 sh Reading Railroad.....b5 58¼

FIRST BOARD.

$500 US 5-20s. 62 cp	110¾	$200 US 6s '81 coup.	114¾
$13500 do.....lots.	110¾	$150 42 Leh Gs. 64.....	92½
$700 do.....lots.	109¾	$2000 do.....	93
$100 do.....lots.	109¾	$1000 Un Can bs .	26½
$500 do 1865 new	109¾	$1000 U S 7-30s June	105¾
$2100 City 6s o. k s o	98	40 sh C & A scrip. c	47
$200 do.....	98	100 sh Fulton...Tues	5
$4400 do.....	98¼	100 sh Sch N pf...s30	30½
$2100 City 6s,n lots..	101¾	100 sh do.....s30	30½
$1600 do.....	101¾	136 sh Pa R.....lots..	55
$2400 do.. lots..	101¾	5 sh Read.....	57¾
$6900 do....lots.	101¾	100 sh do.....c	58¼
$5000 do.....c.	101¾	100 sh do.....b60	58¼
$1000 do.....s.	101¾	100 sh Cata pf.....	28½
$1000 Pa. 5s....coup	97	2 sh 2d & 3d R R..	90
$7000 do....lots .	97		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146½@147; Silver 1s and 2s, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¾@110¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do., new, 1865, 109¼@109½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¼@100¾; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107¼@107¾; do., 2d series, 105¾@106; do., 3d series, 105¾@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13¾@14.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant on call at low rates. Stock houses get all they want at 5 per cent., and round sums are loaned at 4 per cent. In commercial bills no change. Exchange is hardly so firm, and is quoted:—London, prime bankers, 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, prime bankers, sight, 110¼@110¾; Paris, bankers, long, 5·16¼@5·13¾; Paris, bankers, short, 5·11¼; Antwerp, 5·20@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·20@5·16¼; Hamburg, bankers, 36¼; Amsterdam, bankers, 41@41½; Frankfort, bankers, 41¼@41½; Bremen, bankers, 79¼@79¾; Berlin, bankers, 73."

The Philadelphia National Bank of this city announces a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes.

The National Exchange Bank of this city has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on demand.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, November 2.—The Flour Market was less active to-day, but holders are as firm as ever in their demands, and

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Next Presidency and the Southern States.

From the Herald.

Will the ten Southern States excluded from the present Congress, viz., Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, be allowed to vote in the next Presidential election? This is a question of some importance to those States and to the country at large; but we think that it may be even now decisively answered. We have no doubt whatever that the admission of said States into the Presidential election of 1868 will depend upon their admission beforehand into Congress, and that this admission will depend upon the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment by each State directly concerned, or by the constitutional three-fourths of all the States required to make the amendment part of the supreme law of the land.

The whole number of the States of the Union is now thirty-six. Within another year or so Colorado and Nebraska may be admitted, which will make the whole number thirty-eight. But take it at thirty-six, the three-fourths required to consummate a Constitutional amendment will be twenty-seven, the number upon which the Secretary of State officially proclaimed the amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery part and parcel of the Federal Constitution. In addition, therefore, to the twenty Northern States, so called, we shall need seven of the Southern or late slave States to make this new amendment part of the Constitution. If we can get those seven the other nine may be admitted without a ratification on their part, for the amendment, as part of the supreme law, will be equally binding upon all the States. But in the meantime, according to the precedent of Tennessee, any excluded State, upon its ratification of said amendment, will be restored to its full membership in the Government with its restoration to Congress. In other words, Virginia, for example, by ratifying the amendment comes at once into the copartnership for the next Presidency, and the Congress to be elected in the same campaign; but by holding off she must await as an "outsider" the full ratification by three-fourths of all the States.

This is the case plainly stated, and we think it will admit of no appeal. The amendment passed by the present or Thirty-ninth Congress will be sustained and adhered to by the Fortieth or the next Congress. This is as certain as anything in the future of human affairs can be. The next Congress will exercise its authority over the question of the admission of the outlying States, and according to its action they will be admitted to participate in or be excluded from the Presidential election. The constitutional power over this business is vested in Congress, and as the complexion and decision of Congress may now be considered as settled to the end of President Johnson's term of office, the simple alternative presented to the excluded States is whether they will accept the terms of restoration now offered by Congress and the North, or wait outside in the cold the issue of the next Presidential election.

In this practical view of the matter one would think that every consideration of sound policy and common sense would operate with the South in favor of the pending amendment. But the case is in the hands of the excluded States each for itself to make its choice. Taking it for granted that the whole twenty of the Northern States will ratify the amendment, New Jersey having already done so, the question recurs what seven of the late slave States shall we count for the ratification? Tennessee is one, already secured; Missouri may be counted as another, and West Virginia another. Delaware and Maryland ought to come next; but which are to be the other two? Kentucky may be one, and South Carolina, the instigator of and leader in the Rebellion, or Virginia, its main reliance, will suit exactly to make up the requisite three-fourths. If they can make this sacrifice of their old notions concerning "niggers," State rights, and chivalry, the rest of their confederates may be excused.

What a glorious opportunity for genuine chivalry is here presented! Why not seize it? Sooner or later than the next Presidential election, every outlying State will have to come to it and recognize the terms of this amendment as the law of the land. Old things are done away with and all things in our political affairs are becoming new. The old sectional party or slaveholding oligarchy of the South, which managed the Government from the time of Jefferson to the break-up at Charleston, are demolished, dead, and buried. The New England faction of radicals aspires to take its place; but the great Northern Central States, from New York to Illinois, have the reins in their hands, and this Constitutional amendment is their work. They, henceforth, are to be the controlling geographical element in the Government, and the balance of power against all sectional extremists, East, West, North, or South. Southern politicians and statesmen, looking not to the dead past, but to the present existing state of things, will do well to take this important fact into their calculations as to what they shall do for the future.

The November Elections.

From the Tribune.

Maine and Vermont recorded a sweeping verdict against the President's policy in September. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and recently West Virginia, rolled the wave of victory still higher in October. Connecticut, by elections in 140 towns out of 160 towns, registered herself again on the radical side by remarkable and numerous gains. In all, seven States and one Territory which have had general elections since September have declared signally against the policy which dishonored the country before its enemies at home and abroad. Twelve more States are to vote on the second Tuesday of November (the 6th), namely:—New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada. The Territory of Colorado will vote on the second Tuesday of November. The results in all the coming elections will be no more doubtful, no less emphatic, than those which have taken place.

The seven States which have already voted are represented by 68 members of the present Congress, of whom 56 are radical opponents of the President's policy. Their elections maintain this status substantially unaltered—Maine, Vermont, Iowa, and West Virginia having chosen entire radical representatives, and gains of two Congressmen in Pennsylvania having compensated for the loss of one in Ohio and another in Indiana. In each of these three States, a seat fraudulently won by Democrats will be contested by radicals, and we view a gain of two or three members as among the probabilities. The States which vote upon the 6th have 91 members, of whom 68 are radicals. That this strength will be fully held in the approaching contest, discerning politicians hardly dispute. Add to this a radical gain of three Senators by elections thus far, namely; the Hon. A. G. Cattell, Senator-elect of New Jersey; the Hon. H. W. Corbett, Senator-elect of Oregon, and another to be chosen by the new Pennsylvania Legislature to supply the place of the Hon. Edgar Cowan.

New York, next Tuesday, will elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, 31 Congressmen, 128 Assemblymen, and thereafter, by its new Legislature, a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Ira Harris. The State in 1864 gave her present Governor a majority of 8293, and President Lincoln 6749; but in 1865 gave her Secretary of State, General Francis C. Barlow, a majority of 27,857 over General Henry W. Slocum, the most popular and distinguished candidate the Democrats could bring into the field. Of her present Congressmen, twelve only out of thirty-one are Democrats or conservatives. The dominant radical strength will be retained, if not perceptibly increased. In scarcely one of the districts is there likelihood of substantial loss, while in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Thirtieth there are obvious and striking chances.

Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nevada will doubtless return entire radical delegations to Congress. In New Jersey the Unionists expect to fill the places of the Hon. A. J. Rogers (IVth District) and the Hon. E. V. Wright (Vth) with sterling men, such as the Hon. John Hill and the Hon. George A. Halsey, and have a good promise of success. The IIId District, which Mr. John Davidson (Republican) contests with Mr. Charles Sitgreaves (the present member), is almost equally hopeful, owing to the great growth in New Jersey sentiment and the splendid canvass being made by the radical candidate. The complexion of New Jersey in Congress is likely to be altered by gain of one or more Congressmen. At present three out of five of her Congressmen are Copperheads.

Illinois will re-elect her entire number of radical Representatives, and will contest her Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts manfully with her Copperhead opponents. Her present radical strength is ten out of fourteen. Wisconsin, as heretofore, is good for five at least of her six Congressmen, and we expect that any possible loss in either of the States of Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware will be more than balanced at the general summing-up of the year's campaign for Senators and Representatives. Missouri promises to hold her own gallantly; Maryland, contending against the treachery of her Governor, may, by the moral treason of her enemies, lose a member; but every day's report must reassure the half-hearted as well as loyal of all the States which are in any fraction doubtful, that the mind of the North is made up, and that its fiat, however gainsayed, will be in the end irresistible.

The South—Its Industry, its Business and its Prospects.

From the Times.

Whatever be the misconceptions which prevail throughout the South concerning its political relations and interests, on the general question of material interest there would seem to be ground for complete agreement. Financially and industrially bankrupt, its old labor-system suddenly overturned, its vision of independent prosperity collapsed, the people might be expected to realize the necessity of vigorous effort to escape from the ruin that surrounds them. Their journals, formerly foremost in partisan discussion, now proclaim the first duty of man to be the cultivation of the soil, the introduction of a greater diversity of crops, and the organization of an industry to which they have hitherto been strangers. Especially is the need of imported help admitted. Northern capital is prayed for, that the recuperative process may be accelerated.

Northern men are invited, that lands now valueless may be made marketable and productive. Northern enterprise is called upon to extend its ramifications southward, that home wants may be supplied, and places now desolate may become scenes of thrifty labor. Of all these points the more influential of our Southern contemporaries have for months past evinced a keen and withal a sensible appreciation. And we have been inclined to accept the tone that has been cultivated as an assurance that the South thoroughly comprehended its wants, and would be prepared to turn to good account every available means of help.

Thus far, we fear, these expectations have not been fulfilled. In the easily managed matter of immigration, literally nothing has been done. At this moment the avenues of travel to the Western States are choked with families in search of new homes. The human stream never ran that way in greater volume or with greater velocity than now. Minnesota reports more new-comers than in any other season. From Iowa we hear of crowds of settlers in all the more sparsely peopled counties. Missouri and Kansas are receiving daily large accessions to their population. The land sales in Wisconsin tell of a similar state of things there. Indeed, everywhere throughout the West the tide of settlement flows with a steadiness that knows no ebb. Doubtless a very large proportion is furnished by the population of older States. Immigration, however, supplies its full quota; not only swelling the immediate amount of settlement, but multiplying the sources of future growth.

And all this time what is the South doing or acquiring? What State in that section can truthfully tell of a well-considered plan for drawing immigrants thither? Which of the number can report accessions of foreigners or of new-comers of any class? So far as we know, not one. Speculative companies exist in this city, and elsewhere in the North, having for their object the introduction of immigrants with a view to profit through the sale of land; and now and then we read of twenty or thirty strangers who have gone South to farm, under the auspices of one or another of these organizations. Apart from these movements, nothing is being done. Certainly nothing by the authorities or the people of the States most deeply interested in the subject. Of this there is ample testimony. The New Orleans *Picayune* the other day commented upon the fact that five hundred German immigrants who had arrived there, and whose continuance in that State might have been easily secured, had passed up the river to St. Louis without an effort being made to retain them. The labor-system of the State is confessedly disorganized. White labor is urgently required. Yet Louisiana neither attempts to draw thither immigrants, nor uses its opportunities to influence the choice of immigrants who touch there in the ordinary way. And as it is with Louisiana so it is with Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas, and Virginia. Not one vigorous effort has been made by any of them to acquire a share of that stream of immigration which is with almost incredible rapidity filling and enriching the more remote and, in many respects, less attractive States of the West.

The comparatively small accessions which the South has received since the war have been nearly altogether derived from our own population. Our traders and farmers have contributed a percentage that might be vastly increased were the conditions favorable. Our merchants have crammed Southern stores on credit. Many of our traders have gone to Southern cities with large stocks and the go-ahead spirit of Northern enterprise. Adventurous operators have entered extensively into lumbering, milling, and a dozen other businesses, profitable in themselves and beneficial to the localities in which they are carried on. Small bodies of agriculturists have gone into Virginia, especially into the counties adjacent to Washington, and their dexterous industry has already shown how much might be done in the line of improvement. Had these persons been able to report favorably of their reception, of their intercourse with the Southern people, and of the prospect in respect of comfort and prosperity, they would have been quickly followed by tens of thousands who now look to the West for fields of future labor. But the reports have not been favorable. They have, on the contrary, been calculated to dishearten and to disgust. We have striven to cultivate a different opinion. We have cherished a hope that the unfavorable representations which from time to time found their way into print related to exceptional cases, and would be counteracted when the whole truth came to the light. But the evidence is unfortunately conclusive the other way. There is no longer reason to doubt that, as a rule, the Northerners who have gone South to trade, to grow cotton, or to farm, have encountered a reception the reverse of friendly. There are localities, of course, where courtesy and kindness have been displayed. Generally speaking, however, there has not been kindness, or courtesy, or fair play, or even adequate protection to life and property. Personal intercourse with Northern men who have lived during the last year in Southern cities, or on plantations, has convinced us that the statements of our New Orleans correspondent are in the main correct. Whatever he says of Louisiana might, of our own knowledge, be said of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and parts of Tennessee. Northern men are compelled to abandon plantations to escape assassination, to quit farms they have purchased, and to throw up business to get rid of annoyance and avoid threatened injury. The prevailing Southern opinion is adverse to them. They are treated as intruders—often as enemies. If they sell goods they are unable to collect payment for them, not merely because of poverty, but because of the ruling disposition to cheat and despoil the accursed Yankee.

Upon this latter point, a discussion which is in progress in Georgia newspapers, in common with those of other States, is unpleasantly suggestive. Devices to stay the summary collection of debts, albeit unjust, may not be wholly incompatible with ultimate honesty. But when suggestions are promulgated and sanctioned looking to the repudiation of debts incurred anterior to the war, and the creation of obstacles in the path of Northern creditors who have generously granted business accommodations since the war, the case assumes a different and much more discreditable aspect.

For the sake of the South, and altogether irrespective of political considerations, this state of things is to be deplored. It indicates so complete a lack of common prudence and common sense as to be almost incomprehensible to those who look at the subject from a national point of view.

The South is terribly in need of capital and labor. With resources excelling those of any other region of the globe, it is poor even to beggary. The family estates of distinguished Virginians are advertised for sale, with but a small chance of realizing the value which their division into small farms would produce. The rich cotton lands of Mississippi sell at less than one-third the price they commanded before the Rebellion. In Alabama improved real estate is disposed of with difficulty at rates that can hardly be called nominal. And yet nothing is done by the Southern people to extricate themselves from their distressed condition. They require large additions to their numbers, and they take the best possible method to render these additions impossible. They want money and enterprise, and they pursue a course which will assuredly repel both. To this extent, then, the gloom which overhangs their prospects is attributable entirely to themselves.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, N. E. corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 5th of November next at 10½ o'clock A. M. and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held, at same place, for four managers to serve three years; the election to close at 2 P. M.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.
10 9 tuf 11 5

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege to subscribe for new stock to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
8 30

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent. Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
10 25 2w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Toire, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Chetley, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M.

10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—
A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
11 1§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 9 25

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6§ No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 8 25

CLOAKS AND FURS

NOW OPEN,
PARIS CLOAKS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),
IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN
ALSO
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
1017 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

EAST
OR
DELAWARE SIDE!
Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!
Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 369 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—
The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
10 24 wfm tno14

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 6§

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·50, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18w§m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS.
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms,
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases. Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tjl

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES,

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.:—
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion, Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

ARMY BLANKETS,—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,
FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.
ALSO,
5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
2649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after the purchase.
The Blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
10 22 12t Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent O. and A. R. R.,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street,
10 15 1m Two Doors below Chesnut

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m CORNER OF RACE.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,	BENJ. ROWLAND, Jr.,
EDWARD B. ORNE,	SAMUEL A. BISPHAM
NATHAN HILLES,	FRED. A. HOYT,
WILLIAM ERVIEN,	WM. H. RHAWN.
OSGOOD WELSH,	

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 t

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted,
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 25rp

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 1f5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 6 1m No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF COUNCILS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—*Select Council.*—A petition was received from the clerks of the Water Department, asking an increase of salary. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. Marcus presented a communication from Marks & Schofield, stating that their property, No. 816 Walnut street, was injured by a mob, and asking compensation. Referred to the Committee on Law.

The estimates of the Department of City Property for 1867 were presented; also the estimates for the Water Department. Referred.

The Report of the Superintendent of the City Railroad was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gray presented a communication from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, stating that a portion of the Landsdown estate had been purchased for the location of the Twenty-fourth Ward reservoir, under the appropriation of $100,000. A reservoir containing 25,000,000 gallons, he suggests, is not sufficient to meet the wants of the district, and refers to the fact that a reservoir of the capacity of 200,000,000 gallons could be constructed at a trifling increase of the present appropriation. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Van Cleve, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance approving of the contract for the erection of a school-house in the Twenty-third Ward. Agreed to.

The same committee reported a resolution authorizing a transfer of appropriation. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Cleve, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of the State Flags, submitted a report, stating that the amount appropriated by Councils was sufficient to meet the expenses, and leaving a balance of $676·63.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the resolution requiring passenger railway companies to pay an annual tax of $50 for each car, instead of $30, as at present. Postponed for the present.

The committee to whom had been referred the ordinance making an appropriation to pay the workmen employed by Hill & Smith, late contractors for cleansing the streets, reported in favor of paying the claim—$6500.

The bill gave rise to a good deal of discussion, but was passed finally by a vote of yeas, 14; nays, 5.

The Committee on Law reported an ordinance to tax Fire Insurance Companies—those organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to pay two per centum on the dividends declared by them; and companies doing business in Philadelphia, but not organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, three per centum on the dividends declared by them. The consideration of the ordinance was postponed, and it was ordered to be printed.

A bill providing for the paving of Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Beach, and other streets, was passed finally.

The sureties of William J. P. White, Register of Water, were approved.

The bill from Select Council making an appropriation to pay certain claims, was called up. It contains, among other items, the following:—To pay officers of the District Court, $411; of fees of Court of Common Pleas, $286; officers Quarter Sessions, $927·50; fees of District Attorney, $2500; of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $4000; books for do., $144·50; books for Clerk of Orphans' Court, $275; books for Register of Wills, $275; books for Prothonotary of District Court, $801·50; books for Prothonotary of Common Pleas, $490; books for Recorder of Deeds, $2376.

The ordinance was then passed finally. Adjourned.

Common Council.—A communication was received from the Inspectors of the County Prison, asking for an additional appropriation of $12,500. Referred.

Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance appropriating $39,224·20 to the Department of Surveys for the year 1867. Ordered to be printed.

The same gentleman, of the same committee, reported a resolution adversely to the payment of Mr. Sweeney for extra services performed as Assessor in the Second Ward, after the death of Mr. Harmer, an assessor of that ward. The resolution was adopted and the committee was discharged.

The same gentleman reported an ordinance appropriating $13,982·02 to pay officers of the various Courts, fees of the District Attorney, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, printing, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of the Highway Committee, reported resolutions providing for the grading of Courtland street, from Broad street to Old York road, and Juniata avenue, from Fifteenth street to Old York road, and for the paving of portions of Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Beach, and Cavin streets, all of which were adopted.

Mr. Taylor, of the Committee on Markets, reported an ordinance prohibiting any occupant of any stall or stand in the market-houses to cook, or sell cooked victuals, on and after the 1st of January, 1867, without special permission. The ordinance was agreed to.

Mr. Taylor reported an ordinance providing for the erection of an additional market-house on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Franklin streets, for the exclusive use of farmers.

Mr. Fox moved to strike out Franklin and insert Eighth street.

The amendment offered by Mr. Fox was agreed to, and the ordinance was adopted, after being further amended so that the work shall not be commenced until after the 1st of January, 1867.

Mr. Nickels offered a resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to erase the name of the Paine Hose Company from the list, that company having withdrawn from service. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin, in place, submitted an ordinance providing for adding 200 additional men to the police force after the 1st of January, 1867. Referred to the Police Committee.

The following ordinances and resolutions from Select Council were concurred in:—Ordinance making transfers in the appropriation bills of the Board of Health and School Controllers; one approving a contract for a school house in the Twenty-third Ward and one in reference to expenses for the reception of State flags.

The ordinance from Select Council providing for drawing a warrant for $1265·08 in favor of D. P. Weaver, to pay his salary as City Commissioner, was taken up.

After some discussion the ordinance was passed—yeas 19, nays 15.

Mr. Marcer (in place) submitted an ordinance appropriating $300 to pay Samuel Sweeney for making a reassessment of the Second Ward, which was adopted. Adjourned.

A LAD STABBED BY ROWDIES.—Yesterday morning, while a lad named Wilhelm, aged fourteen years, employed at Brown's tailoring establishment, Eighth and Walnut streets, was passing along Walnut street, near the store, he was set upon by three youths. One of them named Monaghan, attempted to strike him over the head with a billy; he warded off the blow and endeavored to escape from his assailants, when he was attacked by one of the gang named Dumollen, whom he alleges stabbed him in the leg in two places, inflicting painful wounds. Reserve Officer Kendig went to the lad's rescue, and succeeded in capturing the third party, who gave the name of Edward White, whom Wilhelm alleges was prominent in the attack. He was committed to answer at Court by Alderman Beitler.

A DUBIOUS CASE.—Julia A. Davis, living at No. 1003 Nectarine street, instituted proceedings yesterday afternoon against a very respectable young man, whom she charges with having entered her house on the afternoon of the 15th ult., stealing therefrom two counterpanes, one shawl, a coat, and some other articles. May Davidson, a young girl who resides with deponent, testified that she saw defendant coming down stairs with the articles tied up in a newspaper; that he threatened to kill her in case she informed on him. Defendant avers that their statements are false. He was held by Alderman Beitler in $800 bail to answer.

REPORT ON THE CITY RAILROAD.—The Superintendent of the City Railroad made his report to Common Council yesterday. By the City Railroad is meant the rails on Market street and Broad street, connecting the commission houses with the West Philadelphia terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the coal depots with the city branch of the Reading trunk. Annexed is a summary of the workings of the road:—

The travel on the road from January 1 to October 1 was:—

Of eight wheeled cars	76 262
Of four-wheeled cars	20 671
	96 933

The receipts for the same were:—

From companies	$9502·76	
From merchants	3876 92	
		$13,379·48

The expenditures aggregated:—

New material and labor	$3767·84	
Salary of Superintendent and incidents	1412·08	
		$5,179·92
Balance for nine months		$8,199·56
Estimated receipts for balance of year	$4200	
Estimated expenses for balance of year	1483	
		$2,717·00
Showing a net receipt over expenses for one year of		$10 916·56
The total receipts are:—		
Tolls due in 1866		863·02
Tolls due from January to October, 1866		$13,379·48
Old material sold		77 60
		$14 320·00

The cars that during the year have passed over the road are:—

EIGHT-WHEELED CARS.		FOUR-WHEELED CARS.	
Merchandise	57,068	Merchandise	2,856
Coal	12,197	Coal	16 498
Lumber	3,267	Lime	1,108
Express freight	3,252	Pig iron	19
Pig iron	422	Empty	190
Lime	1		
Empty	5		20,671
Total	76,262		76,262
		Total	96,933

CHILD DESERTION.—On Wednesday night Officer Fish, of the Fourteenth Ward police, was accosted by a colored woman, who said she had picked up an infant a few minutes before, on the footway, and desired him to take charge of it, which he did. The infant was confided to the care of a lady in the neighborhood, and it died soon after. An inquest was held upon it, and a verdict of death from exposure and neglect rendered.

THE NEW CORONER.—The new Coroner, Mr. Daniels, has assumed the duties of his office, and is located in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Taylor, the retiring officer. Mr. Daniels has appointed Mr. Fletcher, the efficient clerk of the late Coroner.

AID FOR THE OLD COUNTRY.—The total proceeds of the late Fenian ball at National Guards' Hall were sent to Ireland yesterday. The money is intended for the relief of the destitute families of the Irish State prisoners. The amount was about $120.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Graves, while at work yesterday on the roof of the Walnut and Chesnut Streets Depot, at Forty-first and Chesnut streets, fell to the ground, and was so seriously injured that he died soon after. He was from New York.

ELECTION.—Mr. Thomas A. Grace has been elected School Controller of the Twelfth Section, in place of Mr. William M. Lovick, whose term of service has expired.

SWEEPING OUT THE POST OFFICE.—Quite a large number of the clerks at the Post Office were removed yesterday, and others appointed in their places.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25m

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 4 smwfrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of M. E. McDOWELL, Administrator c. t. a. of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, November 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 25 thstu5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 25 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., No 103 JONES' Alley

3 0§

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette

8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 1 BEARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—On exhibition, a superb collection of pictures by modern artists of the French, German, and Belgian schools. Season tickets, 25 cents. Catalogues, 10 cents. Open during the day. 1t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

ITALIAN OPERA.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 2, at 8, GRAND COMBINATION PERFORMANCE.

On which occasion the following

EXTRAORDINARILY BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME

will be presented, in the following order:—

The entire of Bellini's charming Opera,

LA SONNAMBULA.

Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,

F. STOCKTON, BARILI, ANTONUCCI

Between the first and second acts, Grand Scena and Aria from

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

BY GIORGIO RONCONI.

To conclude with the entire fourth act of

THE HUGUENOTS.

SENNORA CARMEN POCH.

MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,

BERNARDI, FOSSATI, BANFI, Etc.

CONDUCTORS.

SIGNOR TORRIANA, CARL BERGMANN.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, November 3, at 1½,

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND.

THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As the Company will leave on Saturday by the 6 o'clock train, and the Director being desirous that the Opera shall be given complete and unabridged,

THE MATINEE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

DOORS OPEN AT A QUARTER BEFORE ONE.

The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences

THIS MORNING,

at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No 632 Chesnut street, corner of Seventh

"A GLIMPSE OF THE ANDES," PAINTED by Church, a charming little gem, 4 by 6 inches, attracts much attention in the new collection of pictures at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in Chesnut street. 1t*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7.45.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who will appear in Dion Boucicault's ENTIRELY NEW VERSION OF RIP VAN WINKLE, NEVER PERFORMED in THIS CITY, WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, Entitled RIP VAN WINKLE, OR THE SLEEP FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The Play will be presented with A MOST POWERFUL CAST.

The performance will conclude with the latest London Farce, CAUGHT BY THE CUFF.

FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANET PRIDE.

Prices as usual.

"THE TOMB OF CÆCILIA METELLA," Rome.—This magnificent picture, by Oswald Achenbach, may be seen at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. New exhibition. Season tickets, 25 cents. 1t*

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.

Lessee.....Mr. J. K. MURPHY

Stage Manager.....ROBERT JONES

Business Manager.....J. C. McCORMICK

BENEFIT

Benefit Benefit Benefit Benefit Benefit Benefit

AND LAST NIGHT OF

MISS ANNIE HOWE.

On which occasion

MR. J. T. FANNIN

will appear in one of his

CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 2,

will be acted the play of

THE ROBBERS.

The Robbers. The Robbers.

The Robbers. The Robbers.

Charles de Moor.....Mr. J. T. FANNIN

Count de Moor.....Mr. D. OAKLEY

(HIS FIRST APPEARANCE.)

Overture by Orchestra.

To conclude with the

CLOCKMAKER'S HAT,

Sally Smart.....Miss ANNIE HOWE

TO-MORROW NIGHT the thrilling Drama of the LOSE MAN OF THE OCEAN.

On MONDAY—STUART ROBSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet.....50 cents

Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents

Gallery.....25 cents

Private Boxes.....$3 and $5

Seats in Private Box.....75 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain will rise precisely at ½ to 8

The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

"THE HOLY FAMILY," AN ACKNOWledged masterpiece of Christian art, painted by C. Muller, of Dusseldorf, is one of the greatest attractions in the exhibition of modern pictures at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts 1t*

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins at half past 7 o'clock.

ANOTHER NEW ROMANTIC PLAY.

TO-NIGHT (Friday), November 2,

BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

The new romantic play of

THE WINNING SUIT,

and the successful comedy of

WOMEN WILL TALK.

MRS. JOHN DREW

IN BOTH PIECES,

aided by the FULL COMPANY.

Saturday—MRS. DREW'S LAST NIGHT.

Monday—MR. DAN BRYANT

IN TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

Commence at 7½.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 2,

BENEFIT OF

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

who will appear in his great impersonation of

RICHARD III.

In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of

RICHARD III.;

OR, THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.

Henry VI.....Mr. J. B. Rae

Earl of Richmond.....Mr. Barton Hill

To conclude with the laughable comedietta of

A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF EL NINO EDDIE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 2,

MISS KATE FISHER IN TWO GREAT PIECES,

THE YOUNG ACTRESS,

CATARACT OF THE GANGES. 1t

THE RUGGLES GEMS.—A new and beautiful collection of these famous works of art for the Parlor, Boudoir Drawing-room and Gallery, now on view and for sale at

ASHMEAD & EVANS',

10 27 mwf6t* No 724 CHESNUT Street.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.

"THE FAMILY RESORT"

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALERI'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720–726 VINE Street.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.

By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO-NIGHT,

And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,

a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings

Bodily exercise impar's health and strength, and is highly recommended to be h sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction 6 months.....$8 00

Terms for self-practice 3 months.....$5 00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.

8 30 3m Professors BIT DEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FREE GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS—No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth.

Now open with a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are Lewis Notch and Valley in the White Mountains and Bensell's Autumn in the Alleghenies

10 31 6t McCLEES & McCANN.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING

FLOORING! FLOORING!!

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.

4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.

5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

STEP BOARDS,

RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!

PLASTERING LATHS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES

CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.

No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.

No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.

WHITE PINE SHINGLES.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SEASONED WALNUT.

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.

OAK, PLR, AND BDS.

MAHOGANY.

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.

SPRUCE SILLS.

HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.

OAK SILLS.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,

5 27 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,

OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists Sills, and Scantling from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.

Plastering Laths (English and Palais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

CHARLES ESTE,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,

OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds, viz., Yellow Pine, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 mw2m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT.

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25, TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100, THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300, FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

1 24 wfm4t MARBLE WORKS,

No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 1§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11 sauth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 4rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement or very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

4 14§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT IN AMERICA IS THE SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

B. RAYNE, No. 48 N. SIX H Street, Philadelphia where you can find a large asso. tment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 48 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 thstu6s No. 824 ARCH Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS

5 21 6m No. 131 SPRUCE Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Rolls and Nails 3 24

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, in neat a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER &c., will be found on sale at the

7 25 NEWS STAND,

S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.

Over 24,000 Safes in Use.

The only Safes with Inside Doors.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.

Guaranteed free from Dampness.

Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 8 6p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

Twenty-Five Years in Business.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

MARVIN & CO.,

No 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,

HORACE A. NATHANS,

ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails

"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, November 3

"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, November 7

"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, November 10

"ETNA".....Wednesday, November 14

"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, November 17

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$35

To London.....95 To London.....40

To Paris.....100 To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR.....On Saturday

MONTEREY.....On Wednesday

HAVANA.....On Saturday

MISSOURI.....On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President.

GARRISON & ALLEN,

10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

H. L. LEAF, Agent.

Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin.....$6 and $8

CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13

SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....12

Every SATURDAY, Steamer for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60.	Second cabin..$40.	Second class..$20
First cabin..60.	Second cabin..40.	Second class..28

With steerage accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,

10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch will leave Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on fair accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 10 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the PENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock.

1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

The Equalization of Taxation.

THAT every dollar's worth of property, of whatever character it may be, should bear its just and equal proportion of maintaining the different branches of the Government, is a maxim so self-evident as scarcely to need matter to the attention of the public will be repetition. Yet the necessity for bringing the clearly perceived by any one who will take time and trouble to glance at the manifold abuses which have crept into our legislation on this subject, and especially into the manner in which the provisions of this legislation are carried out.

We do not pretend to question the honesty or intelligence of our local assessors, at least not as these terms pass current in transactions in which the body politic is one of the parties. In such affairs honesty and intelligence, we regret to say, have received from time immemorial an interpretation which has never been and never will be tolerated in the ordinary business transactions of private individuals. But we think we shall not fall far short of the truth when we say that in placing a valuation upon property of all kinds for purposes of taxation, a system prevails in this and in all the other great cities of this country which, to say the least, is extremely loose. There is, of course, no pressing necessity for placing upon every item, real or personal, its actual marketable value, although to do so in all cases would be the wisest course that could be pursued. The same purpose will be answered, however, and precisely the same sum exacted from each taxpayer, if the assessment is based upon a uniform standard of one-half or two-thirds of the actual value. What is needed, and all that is needed, is uniformity—equality. Nothing short of this is justice; and yet this is the one thing that is most visibly lacking. It would serve no purpose to go into details. Every taxpayer is interested in this matter, and every taxpayer is entirely familiar with the various influences of a political, social, and business character which lie at the root of the evil of which we complain.

That a speedy reform in this one respect is to be looked for, or hoped for, we gravely doubt. At the present day there is too much selfishness in politics and business to permit us to have such a delightful foretaste of the millennium. But there is another branch of the subject which calls as loudly for reform, and to which we desire particularly to refer in this connection. This is the subject of the total exemption of certain classes of property from all the burdens of taxation. The Board of Revision have been at work upon this branch of their labors for a long time past, and they are far from being through with it as yet. The total assessed valuation of the real estate which they have thus far been obliged by existing legislation to relieve from taxation is, in round numbers, $12,000,000! When their labors are completed, we do not doubt that the figures will be nearer fifteen millions than twelve. Assuming the larger figures as correct the amount of money which the city loses by this operation, the present rate of taxation being four dollars in the hundred, is $600,000—a very considerable sum in times when the treasury runs low. To be sure a large proportion of the property thus exempted is owned by the city, and the payment of taxes upon it would result merely in the transfer of figures from one column of the Treasurer's book to another. But even this complication of accounts would be worth the while for the sake of an equal and uniform system of taxation.

When we come to a comparison of the assessed value of the property exempt from taxation, with that which is obliged to bear the burden of supporting the Government, the necessity for a wholesale reform will be even more apparent. Owing to the delay caused by the action of the Board of Revision, it will be impossible, for some weeks yet, to give the valuation of all the property within the city limits. The last valuation was fixed at $162,946,583. Giving a liberal margin for the increase of the past year, the new valuation will certainly not exceed $175,000,000. Four per cent. of this, or the amount of taxes to be raised under the present system, will be $7,000,000. But if to the $175,000,000 at present subject to taxation we add the $15,000,000 now exempted by law, the rate of taxation required to produce the $7,000,000 necessary for municipal purposes will be reduced from four dollars in the hundred to three dollars and seventy-five cents at the most. These are the figures, and they need no comment to bring their force to bear upon the mind and pocket of the taxpayer.

No plausible argument in support of the present system of exemption can be brought forward that will not be more than counterbalanced by the necessity for the simple justice of equality. At present the list of exempted property embraces churches, school houses, engine houses, public halls, cemeteries, benevolent institutions, public property of all kinds, and the real estate of railroads. Why such wealthy corporations as the last, in particular, should be exempted from taxation, we are at a loss to divine. With regard to churches and benevolent institutions, there are, indeed, some substantial grounds on which to base a claim for exemption. But the difficulty consists in deciding just where the line between this and other property should be drawn. Under such circumstances the only chance for justice to all consists in a total abolition of the system of exemption. From this sweeping reform, however, we deem it expedient to except the public schools. The purity and preservation of our free institutions depend on the education of the masses, and for this reason education should be left entirely free and untrammelled.

We are glad to see that this subject has at last received in our City Councils that attention which it merits. At the session of last week, a resolution was introduced into the Common Council by Mr. R. M. Evans, member from the Fifteenth Ward, instructing the Committee on Law to inquire what real estate in the city of Philadelphia now exempt, either by general or special laws, should bear its portion of the city tax, and to report an act for presentation to the next Legislature for the repeal of such laws of exemption as they shall deem unwise and unjust to the taxpaying citizens. The resolution was referred to the Committee, from whom it will doubtless receive prompt attention.

Mr. Evans did not stop at this point, however, but immediately afterwards introduced a resolution, which received a similar reference, requesting the Legislature to empower the City Councils to levy a special tax upon all the fire insurance companies, whether local or foreign, which transact a business in the city, the proceeds to be devoted to the support and maintenance of the Fire Department of Philadelphia. A more just and equitable measure could not well be devised, as it is greatly to the interest of the insurance companies to have the Fire Department as efficient as it can possibly be rendered. We understand that this measure has received the endorsement of the Committee on Law. It is proposed to levy a tax of two per cent. on the dividends of home companies, and one of three per cent. on such foreign companies as have established agencies in this city. When the final action of Councils is had, we do not doubt but that their reasonable request will receive a ready compliance at the hands of the Legislature.

The Sentiments of the People and Their Leaders.

DURING the first session of the present Congress, when our legislators were letting the winter pass by without the passage of sufficiently radical measures, whenever any one complained of what seemed to us a lack of nerve, we were told that Congress must act cautiously, lest it should go ahead of the people. "The masses are not educated up to the required standard," was the universal reply, and the representatives feared lest they should surpass in radicalism those who had elected them, and whose wishes they were sent to Washington to express. In doing as they did they acted wisely. It would not have done for the Congress of the United States to have gone so far that their action would not have been indorsed by the popular verdict. They played the part of careful men; but in the judgment of the American people, they were guilty of a vast mistake. The people have been, for two years, far in advance of their leaders in all their sentiments. When the war required the proclamation of freedom to the slave, the leaders were in advance of their constituents. In September, 1862, when Mr. Lincoln issued his preparatory proclamation, the Northern people were not prepared to yield to it a willing assent; but before the hundred days had elapsed they had seen the truth of his premises, and arrived at the same conclusion. Since that time the masses have grown accustomed to rapid education. The press and the pulpit, those two vast levers of political as well as social reform, have spoken out their doctrines boldly; the people have chimed in, and to-day they are far more advanced than their political chiefs. We have carefully noticed the feeling manifested in various parts of the country, and wherever the speakers openly maintain ultra radical views, they are received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

The doctrines which would not have dared to been enunciated two years ago are to-day are most popular, and many of those subjects which policy dictates us to avoid to-day, will be best received by these same audiences two years from now. In 1860 no one could advocate the freedom of the slave without receiving insult, and exposing himself to opprobrium. The term "abolitionist" was a dreaded one, and one which was repudiated by almost all to whom it was applied.

To-day no man can be found, North or South, who will say that he is not in favor of universal freedom. Such is one lesson which has been taught us by the stern logic of events. Two years ago no one could be found who demanded for the blacks the rights of citizenship, the civil rights which belong to all men. To-day even the Democracy dare not deny to them these rights, and Democratic speakers to-day profess to be desirous of giving them the justice of equality before the law. All this but instances the wonderful strides the people are taking in their advancement. And in view of this progress, would it not be well to see where this rapid improvement in liberal views will lead us? Is it not well for the Southern States to consider that which is now considered all that is needed for them will, a year hence, appear weak and totally insufficient guarantees? We can assure them that already the North is beginning to repent that so easy, so magnanimous terms were offered. Already, in view of the reception which the Constitutional amendment has met with down South, have we grown to believe that something far more severe would be strictly just. It is to-day a matter of doubt, whether we are doing our whole duty to our nation in receiving back traitors without some guarantees to serve as bonds to prevent them once more convulsing the nation. When the North has full time to deliberate on the spirit now evinced and the conditions imposed, and when the representatives of the people meet once more in the national capital with the strongest endorsement of their districts, we give fair warning to the Southern people that, unless they have adopted the magnanimous conditions submitted, they will be allowed to return only by passing under a yoke. They will be readmitted only on terms to which the ones to which their assent is now asked are nothing. The spirit of the people is being aroused. Let them remember that the Northern heart can be fired as well as the Southern heart, and that, when once ignited, the flames cannot be quenched save by the destruction of all who oppose their progress.

The Climax in Baltimore.

WHAT has been prophesied and fully expected by both parties as sure to be the issue of the difficulty in Baltimore, has at last taken place. Governor Swann has removed the Police Commissioners, and has appointed others in their stead. We had hoped, for the sake of a decent respect for the position of Governor of a State, Governor Swann would have displayed a little less partisanship and a little more justice. In the decision of the Chief Executive of Maryland, and in the language in which it is couched, we find a throwing aside of any cloak of fairness, and the assumption of the character of a member of a political party, and not the judicial character which we would naturally expect would be assumed by a Governor sitting in judgment. We are glad that he has thus thrown aside the mask, and openly acted, with his biassed judgment exposed.

Now that the axe so long suspended has at length fallen, let us see what will be the probable effect. If the schemes of the Governor succeed, then the Rebellion will recover all that it has lost in Maryland. The disfranchised traitors will once more hold office, and the Union radical element become dwarfed into comparative insignificance, and sink into a hopeless minority. If, on the other hand, the law, as passed by the Legislature and signed by this same Governor Swann, be enforced which prevents the right of suffrage being extended to Rebels, then will the efforts of the Governor be futile.

It is idle to anticipate that, after having thus given, his decision, Mr. Swann will allow it to remain a dead letter. He will at once demand that his new Commissioners be sworn into office. The case will probably reach a climax to-day. If the Judge refuses to swear them in until the appeal made to the Court by the present incumbents be acted upon, they will either have to submit, or else the President will compel them to act without the formality of an oath. The present Commissioners have possession, which in itself is nine-tenths of the law. They will hold on until their successors show proof not only that the occupants are unworthy, but also that the contestants are legally entitled to their places.

Either, therefore, a direct act of violation of law must be performed by the conservative leaders, or else the scheme of Swann will be of no avail. We anticipate the open violation of law, and the installation of the so-called Commissioners by force—in which case we advise our friends over the border to attempt no resistance. The Congress of the United States will right their wrongs, and see that not only justice is secured to them, but that most condign punishment is meted out to all law-breakers, be they highest or lowest in the land. Let us have no warfare. The law will vindicate itself in course of time.

An Important Decision of the Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1.—The Supreme Court of Indiana, by a unanimous vote, on yesterday decided that the thirteenth article of the State Constitution called the "black article," which forbids negroes from coming into the State, to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and void. This decision causes much rejoicing, and though it does not remove, it nullifies, what has long been considered a stain upon the State of Indiana, and a disgrace to civil legislation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—IS THERE A READER (especially the Lady reader) of the "Gazette" who has not used this delightful new perfume? It should be upon every toilet.—*Erie Gazette.*

It will soon be a necessary companion in every Lady's Boudoir. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Norristown Herald.* 10 15

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3000 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE.

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 199 LIBERTY Street, New York.

METHODIST CENTENARY.—A CARD.—There are in this city a great many persons, not in actual communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are its earnest friends, and would be glad to have an opportunity of testifying their regard. The object of this card is to let such friendly persons know that the Methodist Episcopal Church is now celebrating its centenary by religious services, and gifts, and offerings for the advancement of religion.

In this city the Methodist churches are making a special and earnest effort by "thank offerings" to endow Dickinson College, located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. We cannot doubt that many of the sons of Methodism, now in other branches of the church, with a number of others who appreciate her mission, especially to the masses, will be happy to send in an offering when they learn how it may be done.

To such we extend our greetings, and invite them to send contributions to Rev. S. W. THOMAS, No. 1018 ARCH St., or to any of the Methodist pastors. 10 27 6t

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION was the unflinching friend of the colored people during their bitter slavery, and now it supports among them three hundred Christian teachers, who benefit these poor freedmen in ways too numerous to mention. We ask our readers to aid in its noble work, through its Agent, Mr. CORLISS, who is now canvassing in our city for this Association. 10 30 6t

WASHINGTON HOUSE.—THIS OLD and well-known family Hotel has not changed hands, as has been reported. On the contrary, it has just been refitted by the old management for the coming winter season. Transient guests, families, or single gentlemen will be accommodated with nicely furnished apartments, in suits or single, on reasonable terms. 11 2 3t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. —The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer "HENDRICK HUDSON," will be closed at this office at 5 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY next, November 3d.

10 31 3t CHARLES M. HALL, Postmaster.

FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear. THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT,
No. 417 COMMERCE Street,
10 25 19t Wholesale Agents.
[By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

BOOKSELLERS,

Send in your orders for the following Books, soon to published by

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 BROOME Street,
NEW YORK:

I.

THAT GOOD OLD TIME; OR, OUR FRESH AND SALT TUTORS.

A New Book for Boys. With six Illustrations. By Winslow Homer and De Hass. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1 50.

II.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

A new edition, revised with Notes. By the Rev. George Tyler Townsend, M. A. With sixteen full page illustrations by Houghton, Dalziel, etc. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price, $2.

III.

THE KING'S RING.

By Theodore Tilton. Illustrated by Frank Jones. Beautifully printed in gold and colors. 1 vol. quarto, stiff covers. Price, $1 25.

IV.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS.

Translated from the Collection of Dr. Nohl. By Lady Wallace. With fine steel portrait of Beethoven, and a fac-simile. Uniform with "Mozart's Letters." 2 vols. 16mo. Price, $3 50. 1t

NEW ROUTE

TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7 00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2 45 P. M., connecting with

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

For all points South and Southwest.

Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.

For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE,
No. 828 CHESNUT Street,
OR AT THE DEPOT,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. F. KENNEY,
11 2 12t Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH

John's English Roofing Cloth,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate.

TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete.

Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE ROBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

H. F. BUTLER,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 142 South EIGHTH St.

11

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 6t*mr

JUST ARRIVED

AND NOW LANDING,

METALS,

TIN PLATE,

RUSSIA IRON, ETC.

Barque "Heiress," from Cronstadt.

Russia Sheet Iron, all numbers.

Russia Sheet Iron, all numbers.

ALSO, FROM LIVERPOOL,

Steamship "Delaware."
Steamship "Propontis."
Ship "Tuscarora."
Ship "Hudson."
Ship "Uncle Joe."

4900 Boxes Tin Plate.
450 Pigs Tin.
575 Pigs Lead.
40 Tons Spelter.
25 Casks Antimony.
52 Casks Zinc.
930 Bundles Hoop Iron.
502 Bundles Round Iron.
260 Bundles Teazle Iron.
400 Bundles Sheet Iron.
200 Bundles Tinned Wire.
3700 Pounds Steel Wire.
27 Casks Emery.
10 Casks Borax.
5 Casks Bake Pans.
7 Casks Files.

For Sale at the Lowest Market Rates

N. & G. TAYLOR & CO.,

Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.

10 2 2t

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO THEIR

STOCK OF CLOTHS,

Many of which are of their own importation.

FINE BLACK VELVET BEAVERS.
RICH SHADES OF COLOR BEAVERS.
BLACK AND WHITE POODALIC CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLAS, ALL COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRACHANS.
FROSTED BEAVER CLOTHS.
SCARLET CLOTHS. [1t
WHITE CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.

WE INVITE ATTENTION

TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

PINK CORAL.

Believing that our Stock will bear able comparison both in

STYLE AND PRICE

WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITH

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

10 5 fmw 11 2 2m

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [9 28 tmw3m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5,

Under the Auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association,

HIS WORLD-RENOWNED LECTURE,

"LONDON BY NIGHT."

Mr. GOUGH has been persuaded to entirely revise this popular Lecture, which is so often called for in all parts of the country, and will deliver it for the FIRST TIME in its new form, on MONDAY EVENING next. On TUESDAY EVENING, November 6, he will deliver one of his great Lectures on

"TEMPERANCE."

The sale of Tickets will begin on FRIDAY MORNING, November 2, at ASHMEAD'S (late Ashmead & Evans) Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

Admission, 25 cents and 50 cents.

Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, 75 cents.

Private Boxes in Balcony, $4. 10 31 6t

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

AT

89.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable semi-annually in this CITY,

FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,

And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.

We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

10 31 tf4p

OPERA.

OPERA HEAD DRESSES,

OPERA FANS,

OPERA CLASSES.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

9 14 fmwtJ1

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18t No. 934 CHESNUT Street.

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,

POTTSTOWN, PA.

PRESIDENT,
THEODORE H. MORRIS,
Of Morris, Wheeler & Co.

TREASURER,
EDWARD BAILEY.

SECRETARY,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE, FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
Pottstown, Pa.

Or to MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,
SIXTEENTH and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia,
11 1 10t Or No. 24 CLIFF Street, New York.

HAVANA PRESERVES.

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY,

NEW HAVANA PRESERVES.

HICACOS,
LIMES,
GUAVA FRUIT,
PINEAPPLE SWEETMEATS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

8 14 mwf 4p§

CANTON GINGER.

Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

9 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Three Connecting Lines to be Laid from Heart's Content.

The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company have decided upon several important improvements and new enterprises, in order to insure perfect telegraphic connections with the prominent cities of the United States and Europe. A new land line is to be constructed from Heart's Content to Placentia, in Newfoundland. From thence a new cable will be laid to St. Pierre (Miquelon), and from that island across to Sydney, Cape Breton, where it will connect with the present land lines.

An entirely new line will also be built from Heart's Content, N. F., to Port Hood, Cape Breton, where it will connect with the present lines coming to the United States. The present land line in Newfoundland is to be entirely rebuilt of the best material, and great care will be taken that in the construction of the other two lines above mentioned, only the best workmanship and stock shall be employed.

The two cables across the Gulf of St. Lawrence are and have been in excellent condition. It will be seen by the above statement that the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company will soon have three distinct lines connecting with the Atlantic Cable, which will leave no chance for accidents by severe weather preventing the United States from being in daily and hourly communication with Europe.

The Delay of Atlantic Telegraph Despatches Explained—Letter from Secretary Seward.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
LONDON, October 19, 1866.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

I am instructed by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to ask of you the favor of being allowed to give an official contradiction to the statement which they have with regret, from time to time, observed in the columns of the New York press, relative to the supposed responsibility of that Company for the serious delays which have, several times since the opening of the cables, taken place in the transmission of intelligence between Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and the United States.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company is in no way responsible for those delays. The entire line between Heart's Content and New York is owned and managed by two companies, whose directors are American citizens, and whose head offices are in New York. The New York, Newfoundland, and London Company owns the line from Heart's Content to Port Hood, and at the time the cables were laid, their own cable across the gulf was broken down, and the land wires in Newfoundland required reinsulation; they had abstained from incurring the necessary expenses of repairing these lines, owing to the repeated delays experienced in laying the cables across the Atlantic, which, not unnaturally, had inspired many minds with distrust as to the eventual accomplishment of the enterprise.

Immediately after the success of the Atlantic cable they repaired the St. Lawrence cable, and they have since laid a second cable by its side. They are also, we are assured, engaged very actively in reinsulating their lines across Newfoundland; but these pass through a very wild country, and will take a considerable time to repair.

As soon as these lines are put into such a condition as will warrant the expectation that telegraphic communication can be carried on between Europe and America with certainty and despatch, the Directors will be prepared to make a material reduction in the tariff; and until that time arrives they hope that the people of the United States will give them credit for doing everything in their power for the interests of the public on both sides of the Atlantic.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

An Unexpected Accession of Fortune—A Lamp-Trimmer in the United States Navy Becomes a Hungarian Count.

A somewhat remarkable change of fortune has occurred to a young man known by the name of George Olson, and occupying the humble position of a lamp-trimmer and "Jack of the Dust" on board the United States steamship *Madawaska*, now in this port, by which he has suddenly come into possession of $300,000 in gold, together with the Hungarian title of Edward Louis, Count Batthyanyi, and the extensive estates attached thereto.

It appears that Olson, or the Count, left his country in 1848, when very young, after his father had been executed for being concerned in the rebellion under Kossuth (to whom he is nearly related), and has since been in the United States. He knew little of his family or their real position, and supposed that in consequence of his father's disloyalty all their possessions had been confiscated. Finding it difficult to gain a livelihood he joined the United States navy, and was drafted on board the United States steamer *Madawaska* as a landsman, being employed as lamp-trimmer and assistant to the captain of the hold. He never united to his messmates that he was of noble birth, or had ever held a higher position than the one he occupied. In fact, it does not appear that his countship had any very clear notions himself on the matter.

Believing his father to be a disgraced man, he troubled his head little about family matters, and betook himself with great industry to the care of his lamps, and all his other duties on board. Happening to get hold of a newspaper a short time since he discovered an advertisement requesting Edward Louis Batthyanyi to communicate with certain parties, and he would "hear of something to his advantage." Our young blue-blooded Hungarian lamp-trimmer lost no time in complying, and, having proved his identity, received an instalment of $300,000. Instead of informing his commanding officer of this strange vicissitude of fortune, which had metamorphosed a United States naval lamp-trimmer and "Jack of the Dust" into a Hungarian nobleman, with a revenue of upwards of $50,000 a year, Batthyanyi, or Olson, deserted from the *Madawaska*.

He is now in Washington, under the patronage of the Austrian Ambassador, endeavoring to procure a formal discharge from the service. That he will succeed we have not the slightest doubt, and it is to be hoped that this sudden elevation to rank and fortune will have the effect of making him reap the advantage of the trying experience he has had of the roughest side of life. While on board the *Madawaska* he was remarkable for his good behavior, and the regular discharge of his laborious duties; and now, when exalted to the rank of a Hungarian grandee, we expect he will become, as he always promised, a respectable and worthy member of society.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Trial of the Twenty-six Fenian Prisoners at Montreal.

MONTREAL, November 1—7·35 P. M.—The Governor-General has issued a proclamation appointing an extraordinary term of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Bedford, Canada East, to commence on the 3d of December, for the trial of the Fenian prisoners now in jail in Montreal. They are about twenty in number, being the prisoners captured on the occasion of the Fenian inroad to Missisquoi last June from St. Albans.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening *La Sonnambula* will be given complete. A scena from the *Barber of Seville*, and the last act of *Les Huguenots*, will also be given.

To-morrow afternoon *matinee finale de la saison*. The *Star of the North* will be presented.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—Lr. Joe Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle." Latest London farce, *Caught by the Cuff*.

To-morrow afternoon grand family matinee—*Janet Pride*.

CITY MUSEUM.—At this place of amusement there are highly dramatic performances by artists of considerable merit. This evening *The Robbers* will be enacted, and on Monday Stuart Robson will appear.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mrs. John Drew. *The Winning Suit* and *Women Will Talk*. Mrs. John Drew and the whole company in both pieces.

NEW WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Edwin Booth. *Richard III.* Booth as "Gloucester," J. B. Roberts as "King Harry VI," and Barton Hill as "Earl Richmond."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Benefit of El Nino Eddie. Miss Kate Fisher as "Zamine," in *The Cataract of the Ganges*, and in *The Young Actress* El Nino Eddie will do his best to please on the tight-rope and Blondin wire.

MR. BOOZMIL DAWISON, the German tragedian, will make his first appearance in this city at the Academy of Music, next Wednesday evening, when he will enact the part of "Shylock."

JOHN B. GOUGH.—Mr. John B. Gough, the world-renowned lecturer, appears at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association and delivers his absorbingly interesting lecture—"London by Night." Those who have not heard this great effort should not fail to be present. On Tuesday evening he delivers one of his great lectures on "Temperance." Those who wish to attend either lecture had better secure tickets at once, for they are going off at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, very rapidly.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HARNESS SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—James Wallace was arrested yesterday afternoon at Third and Beaver streets, on suspicion of committing larceny. It appears that James is of quite a business turn. He was perambulating the streets with a wheelbarrow trundling before him, in which was his stock of trade, a fine set of harness. James' acting, we suppose, on the old maxim, "Quick sales and small profits," was offering his stock at about one-third of its value. Now, as harness-makers are not in the habit of selling to the trade at such an enormous reduction in the retail price as to allow such low prices, it very naturally got into the head of a police officer that the property had been stolen. He accordingly arrested J. Wallace, and took him before Alderman Shoemaker, to have an investigation in the case. At the hearing a claimant appeared for the wheelbarrow, which had been stolen from a place in Richmond. Wallace was committed, in default of $400 bail, to answer the charge of larceny.

THE RIVER PIRATES.—On the night of the 31st, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, river pirates made a raid on the sloop *Boxer*, of Smyrna, owned by Mr. Coverdale, of Smyrna, and the schooner *Sarah Fisher*, of this city, owned by Shoemaker & Co., of North Broad street. The two vessels were lying at the foot of Almond street wharf at the time. The thieves carried off two new jibs, one from each vessel, and stole a yawl boat at the same time from the *Sarah Fisher* to carry their plunder. The two sails are valued at over $100. The whole property was recovered and taken to the Station House. Subsequently the mate of the *Boxer* identified one of the jibs as belonging to his vessel, and said that he had no doubt the other one belonged to the *Sarah Fisher*. The yawl boat and the other sail are now at the Harbor Police dock, at the foot of Noble street.

A MALICIOUS FEMALE.—Martha Elliott, a woman of remarkably zantippic temper, and having an extremely rough conscience, was arrested on a charge of malicious mischief. It appears from the accounts of the parties, that Martha, having a grudge against Mr. Henry Leech, who resides back of the Sorrel Horse tavern, on the Darby road, went to his house and besmeared it over in a most disgusting manner, to the most intense annoyance of the inmates. As soon as it was discovered, information was lodged against Martha, and she was arrested and taken before Alderman Allen. That magistrate committed her for a further hearing.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Jerry Hurley was arrested on a charge of beating his wife. Jerry lives at No. 1048 Ward street, and is alleged to be emphatically a hard case. It is said that, under the influence of essence of rye and the Devil, he gave the partner of his bosom a sound castigation. She complained to the Mayor, and his Honor issued a warrant for Jerry's arrest. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Lutz, who heard the stories of both sides of the house. Not being able to get at the entire facts in the case, however, the Alderman committed him for a further hearing. The abused wife, thankful for a little peace, departed to her home (?).

LARCENY.—William McCarter made a sort of informal investigation into the Gas Works. William's investigation was not, however, intended for the benefit of the public, but for his own private advantage. He appropriated some jewelry to his own use, but was unfortunate enough to be detected in the proceeding, and in consequence a warrant was issued for his arrest on the charge. He was taken yesterday afternoon, and had a hearing before Alderman Boswell, by whom he was held in $800 to appear at Court.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour this morning the house of Mrs. Yeager, No. 957 N. Eleventh street, was entered by one or more burglars. They effected an entrance into the rear of the house by prying open a back window. Proceeding through to one of the chambers, the thieves rummaged the drawers of a bureau and took from them a cloak, shawl, and several dresses, and also $75 in greenbacks. The thieves then became alarmed, and fled with their plunder, and succeeded in getting off safe for the time.

CAMDEN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Camden County Temperance Society was held yesterday at Andrew's Hall. There was a full attendance, and a spirit of reform was manifested that augured well for the future of the Society. Thomas Cochrane was nominated for President of the Association, and the unanimous vote of the members present testified the deep appreciation of his services in the cause.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some two or three days ago Charles Brant, while driving a cart in the neighborhood of Fifth and South streets, undertook to make a disturbance, and succeeded. He ran into another cart, injuring it, and endangering both horse and driver. He drove off at the time and escaped arrest, but a warrant was issued against him by Alderman Pottinger, and he was taken yesterday afternoon. He was committed to answer.

CHOLERA.—There were only two cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health from noon of yesterday until noon of to-day.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—As one of the officers of the Harbor Police was walking along his beat, near Walnut and Water streets, he saw two men carrying rather suspicious-looking bundles. He made a bee line for them, and they dropped their plunder and ran. Being in rather better training than the officer, they succeeded in showing him a clean pair of heels and distancing him. He captured the plunder, however, which was a quantity of copper pipe that had very evidently been stolen, and took it to the Harbor Police Station, at Front and Noble streets, where it now remains awaiting the identification of the owner.

ILLEGAL APPROPRIATION.—A man answering to the name, but not the description of Andrew Jackson, was arrested last evening in the neighborhood of Second and Callowhill streets, for having in his possession a pair of lady's gaiters without having a clear title to them. Andrew had confiscated them from a store in the vicinity of his capture. He resides in Mary street, but was unable to go home to his domestic fireside, as Alderman Toland gave him lodgings in the Station House, owing to his credit not being good enough to obtain bail to the amount of $600.

A NEW BRIDGE.—The authorities of Frankford have succeeded in getting a new bridge across the Pacony creek, in Church street. The old bridge had such a narrow bay that the water would be dammed up and cause great annoyance to those residing in the vicinity. Under the superintendence of Mr. Foulkrod, the old arch was torn away, the bay greatly widened, and a truss bridge of great strength and durability put up in its stead.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—This morning about half-past 10 o'clock a dummy car ran into a freight train at Berks street. The dummy was demolished and its passengers were well shaken up. Providentially, there was but one passenger injured, and that only slightly.

NAPOLEON "WILTING"—

To keep his crown Nap has well sped,
But he cannot insure his head
From aches induced by care.
Upon his throne he sits with pride,
But sickness, that won't be denied,
Hustles him even there.
Far happier each lad of twenty
Who has of health and spirits plenty,
With means to buy him wholesome fare,
And clothes from Tower Hall to wear!

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

ARRETE!

STYLISH,
WELL MADE
CLOTHING,
AT FAIR
PRICES.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
SIGN OF "STAR."

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA took out of Mexico, when she left for Europe, all of Maximilian's jewels and spare specie. We should also judge that she took his best suit of clothes, as report says his present suit, which it appears is the only one he has, "is almost threadbare, and a disgrace to the Mexican throne." We shall be happy to recommend him to Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, if he passes this way home.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Cocoa ate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

LIZE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS in oil are both likenesses and pleasing pictures, and made by skilful and experienced artists, such as you find at B. F. Reinier's Gallery, No 624 Arch street. Six card or one large Photograph, $1.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY!	GROVER BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 31st October, ELIZABETH TYNDALE, wife of Edward P. Mitchell, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1407 Filbert street, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WICKERSHAM.—11th month, 2d, AMOS WICKERSHAM, in the 82d year of his age

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence in Jenkintown, on Second-day, 11th month, 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Berks street Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Jenkintown Station on the arrival of the train.

LIGHTLY AND QUICKLY PUSHED OVER a carpet, the Patent Sweeping Machine gathers up shreds of threads, scraps of paper, pins, needles, dirt and dust, quite as well as in sweeping with a broom, and with no injury to the nap of the carpet. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LAMP TRIMMERS WITH GUARDS WHICH prevent the part of the wick which is cut off from falling down and souling the table, and a new kind of Lamp Wick Inserter, will save much time and trouble. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THERMOMETERS OF SEVERAL STYLES for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15s Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE THIS P. M.

A NEW DIFFICULTY.

Swann's Commissioners Decline Their Appointments.

What General Grant Told Mayor Chapman.

The Old Officers Will Not Surrender Their Maces.

The Civil Courts Appealed to.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 2.—Up to this hour, one o'clock, no new Police Commissioners have appeared before the Clerk of the Superior Court, or Judge Martin, of the same, to be sworn in. It is now understood that John T. Ford refused to accept the appointment; also that George R. Barry refuses, and General Horn is undecided.

The old Board, Messrs. Hindes and Wood, are still in power, and intend maintaining their position. They have appointed thirty extra policemen for each Ward, and will refuse to yield to any new Commissioners.

It is understood positively that General Grant yesterday told Mayor Chapman, the Commissioners, and also Judge Bond, that he would not interfere with the troops, unless positively ordered, and if United States troops be sent here the assurance had been given him that no resistance would be made to them, but no interference on the part of the new newly appointed Commissioners would be resisted through the civil courts. The excitement runs high, and large numbers of persons are on the public thoroughfares, anxious to hear the news.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

FOUR NEGROES EXECUTED.

Important Pension Order.

The National Express Company

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 2.

Secretary Seward.

Secretary Seward will return to Washington on Monday next. Frederick Seward is Acting Secretary in his absence.

The Rebel Express Company.

The effort to put the National Express Company on its legs again has proved a failure. Some of the Washington stockholders have just returned from Richmond, and pronounce it a hopeless case.

Pension Order.

The Pension Office announces in an order today that only a duly executed power of attorney confers upon an agent the right to appear in a pension case, and no adjudicated claim will be taken from files for re-examination, unless material evidence shall have been offered to establish its validity.

Quadruple Execution.

Large numbers have gone from this city and the surrounding country to witness the execution of four negroes, Henry Suckett, William H. Jones, William Plater, and Thomas Davis, who are to be hung to-day, at Upper Marlboro, Maryland, for the murder of a white man, in his bed named Lyles, in June last. A strong guard has been placed around the jail to prevent lynch law.

Marine Intelligence.

HOLMES' HOLE, November 2.—The schooner *Isaac Baker*, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, was in contact last night, off Handkerchief light ship, with the schooner *Fairwind*, of Ellsworth, and lost her bowsprit and sprung her foremast. She was towed into port by the steamer *Franconia*. The *Fairwind* was filled with water, and was taken in tow by a fishing vessel.

Fire at Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, November 1.—A fire this morning on Shawnee street, between Fourth and Fifth, destroyed a whole block, with the exception of the market-house. The total loss amounted to from $40,000 to $50,000, on which there is a small insurance. Two men were seriously injured by falling from a building.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Illinois Central Bonds, 105; Michigan Southern, 93½; New York Central, 119½; Reading, 116½; Hudson River, 126½; Canton Company, 55½; Virginia 6s, 86; Missouri 6s, 8 ⅝; Western Union Telegraph Company, 52½; Ten-forties, 100½; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 109⅛; Five-twenties, 110; United States Coupon 6s, 114½; Gold, 146½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 5s	90	200 sh Reading	s10 58
$2000 Read 6s '70	95	200 sh do	58
$500 U.S 5-20s 62 reg	106	100 sh do	58
$2000 Un'n C bs	23	100 sh do	2d 58
$10000 5-20s 65 July	109	2 sh N Penna	59
$1000 do	109	100 sh Pa & E	b5 32
100 sh Reading	s5 58	50 sh Cata pf	29
100 sh do	s30 58	300 sh do	28
400 sh do	58	300 sh do	b10 28
200 sh do	58	300 sh do	s60 28
100 sh do	s30 58		

SECOND BOARD

$1000 Susq Cn bs	b5 63	200 sh 13th & 15th	21
$1000 W J bonds	88	300 sh Cata pf	b30 28
2 sh Leh Val	58	100 sh Ger Pas R	28
11 sh 2d & 3d	88	100 sh do	28
33 sh Minehill	58	33 sh C & A scrip	47
100 sh Fulton Coal	6		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow—The trial of the Commonwealth against Newton Champion was resumed this morning.

Dr. Wood sworn—I am a practising physician in this city; I saw the prisoner about 1 o'clock on the day of the murder; I called to see him professionally; I saw him in a house on the south side of Callowhill street, west of Fifteenth; he was in the parlor, lying on the settee; I noticed his clothes had some blood on them; I think he had a linen blouse on, with blood on the sleeves, and blood on one of the cuffs of his shirt; when I first saw him he could not speak, apparently; he did not complain of anything; his pulse was very frequent; I think it was over 150; his physical condition was a sort of physical prostration and excitement; I had him carried up stairs, and then examined him to see if he had been stabbed; I gave a little stimulant, and perhaps a few drops of laudanum; he told me that he had been vomiting and purging after a time; at first I could not get anything from him; I could not make out at the time what his condition was the result of; he was like a man coming out of a great excitement; a reaction after great excitement; the first time I was with him from half an hour to an hour; at the first time when I felt him he could speak more coherently, and his pulse was down and excitement subdued; his condition was ameliorated; I saw nothing that indicated that he had been drinking; I next saw him in the same bed, late in the afternoon; it was, I suppose, about 3 o'clock, I couldn't say definitely; his condition appeared to be pretty well, but he was apparently weak, lying in bed; I administered to him a few drops of laudanum and something else, I do not remember what; I saw him the next morning; he presented the same symptoms then; the weakness might have been occasioned by the vomiting and purging; shortly after that I went around with the police, and was asked if he could be removed, and I said yes; I do not know who resided in the house; I knew that which was on the clothes to be blood from the color, and the way in which it was on I supposed it to be blood; I didn't examine it with a telescope; it was fresh blood; there was not a great deal of blood; I could not tell how much space it would occupy; when I first saw him I could not tell what was the matter with him.

The Commonwealth here closed.

Mr. Clarence Borden—May it please the Court and Gentlemen of the Jury:—The defendant at the bar having received a good education, entered into the service of the United States about the year 1861. From that period until 1865 he was in active service, with the exception of the lapse of time which intervened from the date of his leaving one vessel to that of his being placed upon another. He has served in the capacity of engineer on board the *Minnesota*, *Pawnee*, *Lehigh*, and *Galatea*. Of many who were acquainted with him during his ocean career, a few, very few, indeed, can we obtain to testify in his behalf; many have fallen victims to disease in unhealthy climates, and some of his shipmates are now absent in distant waters.

Gentlemen of the Jury—Our defense will not be in theories, nor in speculation. We will try to follow what Saint Paul said to the Thessalonians:—"To prove all things, hold fast that which is good." Now this case seems involved in a kind of mystery. The Commonwealth have failed to prove that the defendant at the bar killed the deceased on the 10th day of August; whether that killing was justifiable, or whether it was on a sudden provocation. They have failed to show whether it was an assault previous to the mortal wound, or at the same instant, or after the mortal stroke.

Gentlemen of the Jury—There was no weapon at all found upon the person, in the room, or in the yard. Dr. Wood, I believe, says that blood was found upon the prisoner? And what does Dr. Wood judge blood but by its color. You cannot judge of blood by the color. A microscopic test is the only test by which blood can be judged.

There is another matter to be considered, and that is the length of time that expired from the hour that the deceased first went into this house on Eleventh street until he went away. The period, I believe, was five or six hours. Now, is it not probable that two or three persons, unknown to each other and at different times, could have gone into that house between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock? Everything seems favorable to such a probability. Mrs. Tyson went out of this house, was gone an hour and a half, came back, and went to bed. During the time Mrs. Tyson was out, the colored woman—there was only one person, I believe, had charge of the house—and that was washing and attending to the house-hold work, and then you know that there are two doors to the house; one on Eleventh street, and the other on Mark's Lane; that has been proved; now with such facilities for entrance and exit, it is no more than probable that two or three persons could have gone into that house and out again without anybody knowing anything about it; but, gentlemen of the jury, we being unable to explain his whereabouts, the family of the defendant rest his defense upon the plea of insanity. The plea has been so greatly abused by so many members of the legal profession, as to be generally deemed a very weak plea, and in many murder cases that have been tried in this Court, the plea of insanity is brought forward as an emergency; but in this it is rather different. The prisoner at the bar has always been treated by his friends and relatives as one laboring under mental aberration. Before he entered the navy, his friends and relatives regarded him insane, but his insanity did not reach that point which would warrant them to put him in an asylum. His father was insane in the year 1838 he was being treated for insanity at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Pine street, and the records of that institution will show that he was discharged from that institution as improved but not *cured*; that evidence will be given to you on the witness-stand; a brother and sister of the defendant labor under insanity; the sister was placed in an insane asylum many years ago for the purpose of having a cure effected; that also will be proven to you; after you have heard the evidence of the witnesses for the defense you will be convinced that the law entitles the defendant to an acquittal.

The bill of indictment charges that the act was committed "feloniously, and with malice aforethought." Now the motive is the essence of the offense, and where there is no mind, there can be no motive. Now, gentlemen of the jury, when I shall cite to you some of the authorities containing the medical jurisprudence of this country and of Europe, I think you will be convinced that I have not advanced any principles which they do not warrant.

He then cited from different authors the grounds upon which persons are considered insane, and closed by appealing to the jury to hear the defense as well as they had the Commonwealth.

David Hardy sworn—I am an engineer in the navy of the United States; I have been in the navy since the 11th of May, 1860; I am acquainted with Newton Champion, the prisoner at the bar; I became acquainted with him on the 19th of April, 1861; I was attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee* when I got acquainted with him; I was on the *Pawnee* when he came; we were shipmates about 15 months; he and I bunked together part of the time; I saw him every day and every night, with very few exceptions; I performed watch duty; he did also; he never performed duty on deck that was not required of him; I don't think I ever had occasion to tell him to go on deck to fill my place in the watch; he was a temperate man; I never saw him drink any liquor; I never saw him asleep; our beds were in the same apartments for about four or five months; his behavior while on board the vessel was very peculiar; he showed no disposition to mingle with his messmates; when he came off watch at 8 o'clock in the night, and his turn came on at 4 A. M. the next morning, he would walk the deck alone, sometimes four hours, and sometimes until his watch came, I saw him walking; another peculiar trait of his character was his inability to argue any question; these questions were connected with the business of engineering; while walking the deck he would frequently make motions with his hands—take his hat off and feel his head; he would talk to himself out loud; I paid no attention to what he said; I was the executive officer of the compartment, and complaints were made against him; the *Pawnee* touched at ports; I went ashore at those ports; the prisoner went also; his manner was respectful; I never considered him right the time I was with him on board the *Pawnee*; he was a third assistant engineer; he left the vessel before I did; he was detached and ordered home.

Cross-examined—I think he was between twenty-two and twenty-three years of age; he was the only one of his manner that walked the deck that I know of.

James Morroy sworn—I am a conductor on the Tenth and Eleventh street road; I am acquainted with Newton Champion, the prisoner; I became acquainted with him in Washington; I was assisting the purser there; I was on board of the *Pawnee* with him from the spring of 1861 until July 1862; I took particular notice of him while on board the vessel. The rest of his testimony was simply a reiteration of the previous witness.

Edwin Bond sworn—I know the prisoner; I became acquainted with him about the 1st of September, 1864, off Cape Fear river; I was an engineer on board of the *Malvern*; it was the flagship of the squadron; he was unable to do duty; he was sick nearly all the time, and had fits; I saw him have them; one fit commenced about half-past 11 o'clock in the night, and went away about 8 o'clock in the morning; he was very violent during the time; it took four or five men to hold him; the first I noticed of the fact, he was sitting in the engine-room with me, when he made a spring from the chair in which he was sitting on to the floor; he was foaming at the mouth, and bobbing his head up and down against the floor; the oiler of the watch and myself caught hold of him and tried to hold him; he was getting away from us, and I stepped to the pipe and called the watch from below; four men came up; I sent one for the doctor; the rest helped us to hold him; the doctor ordered him to be taken on deck; he attempted to jump overboard; the next day, in the afternoon, he asked me how he acted; he was on board the vessel from eight to ten days; he was sent to Norfolk hospital by order of the doctor.

James J. Asman sworn—I am acquainted with the prisoner; I became acquainted on or about the 1st of September, 1864, on board of the United States steamer *Malvern*; I was acting Second Assistant Engineer on the vessel. The rest of the testimony was a substantiation of what Mr. Bond testified to.

Dr. McPherson sworn—I visited him professionally last April; he was suffering from an acute inflammation; he was deranged at that time; this derangement was a muttering delirium; what I mean was, that there was no coherency to his expressions, no outcry; I cannot recollect any of them; when I paid him a second visit he was under the influence of the remedies I had administered; he was in a sound sleep.

I made a third visit, and his mind was improved to what it had been; that was the last time I went to see him.

Cross examined—It is a very common thing to be deranged from the cause of the disease; but there was a peculiarity about his derangement not common to the disease.

William G. Malen, sworn:—I am steward of the Pennsylvania Hospital; the books of the Institution are under my charge, but I do not keep them; insane persons are not now treated at the hospital; they were previous to 1841; I was there then; from 1824 to 1841 I was clerk there; there was a man named Thomas Champion confined in the hospital for insanity; from the entries in my books I am certain he was there.

Mrs. Champion, the mother of the prisoner, was then called, and testified as follows:—Thomas Champion is my husband; he is the father of the prisoner; the father of the prisoner was insane, and was treated for it at the Pennsylvania Hospital and at Blockley; he was in the Pennsylvania Hospital eighteen months prior to the birth of Newton; in 1838, I think; he was there about six weeks then; I took him out against the doctor's wish for a trial, his vacancy being filled in two days afterwards at the Pennsylvania Hospital I took him to Blockley; he was there about six weeks; I took him out of there on trial; he was out only one night; then I was obliged to have him returned; I returned him to Blockley several different times; in the first instance he attempted suicide; he was very violent, so much so that twenty men couldn't manage him; the straight jacket was never on him at the hospital; they had him strapped down to the bed.

The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Whitney vs Fitzpatrick. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $850.

William S. Graver vs. Philadelphia and New York Express Company. An action to recover, for the loss of 1000 boxes of bread, valued at 75 cents each, which was destroyed on board the schooner *Libby*, which took fire, and was destroyed with the cargo. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare—Hagey vs. Trollickoffer. An action to recover the value of a lot of lemons, which plaintiff put into defendants fruit preserver, or ice house for preservation, but which were destroyed there by rot. On trial.

Gerhart for plaintiff; D. Dougherty for defendant

—Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of November, 1866:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$336,799 12
Silver deposits and purchases	20,110 36
Total deposits	$405,909 50

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	37,155	$743 100 00
Fine bars	10	7,152 25
Total	37,165	$750,252 25

SILVER.

Half dollars	105,900	$52,950 00
Fine bars	9	613 65
Total	106,909	$53,563 65

COPPER.

Cents	835,000	$8,350 00
Two-cent pieces	357 000	7 140 00
Three-cent pieces	164,000	4,920 00
Five-cent pieces	1,943 000	97,150 00
Total	3 299,000	$117,560 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	37,165	$750 252 25
Silver do	105,909	3,563 65
Copper do	3,299,000	117,560 00
Total No. of pieces	3,442,074	$921,376 92

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—
PARIS POPLINS,
BIARRITZ,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SIAMESE CLOTHS,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
ALPACAS,
FRENCH MERINOES.

All the above have been bought at the late auction sales, and are sold at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 2 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH MERINOES.—
From late Auction Sales.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·00.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·10.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·25.
FINER GRADES AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 2 3t Above Willow.

PARIS POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES.—
PRICES REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 2 3t Above Willow.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
ANNOUNCE A GENERAL
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Large purchases at the late AUCTION SALES, where Goods of late importation have been greatly SACRIFICED, enable us to offer great inducements to BUYERS, and afford us the opportunity of making such a
REDUCTION OF PRICES
AS WILL

LEEDS AND ITS MERCHANTS.

Leeds was in existence more than a thousand years before it attained much commercial notoriety. Built on or near the site of an old Roman encampment, it was a fortified town in the days of Bede. Its strength made it a special object of attack at the time of the Norman Conquest, and thereafter, for several generations, the Paganels and their descendants were its feudal lords. Maurice de Gaunt, or Paganel, the last of these, in 1208, gave to its burgesses a charter of freedom, worthily robbing himself of much of his authority in order that the welfare of the town might be promoted. Then, however, and for some centuries ensuing, Leeds was small and uninfluential; steadily advancing as a market for wool and sheepskins, but inferior to some others of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire towns to which the Hull and Boston merchants resorted for those staples of trade with the continental cities.

In ancient Leeds there were few elements of prosperity; but as soon as Lancashire and Yorkshire became great fields of manufacturing energy, Leeds was found to be the fittest centre or its eastern half, having Hull for its port, just as Manchester helped on and was helped by the commercial advancement of Liverpool. Manchester and Leeds have grown together, taking the places, as great manufacturing resorts, of the older towns of Bristol and Norwich. About contemporary with Humphrey Chetham, the great benefactor of Manchester, was Sir John Saville, who, in 1626, obtained from Charles I a charter of incorporation for his native town, and was thereupon appointed its first mayor or alderman. Sir John Saville's arms—in which a sheep, the most prominent object, fitly indicated its subsequent prosperity as a seat of woollen manufacture—became the arms of Leeds, and from his time the annals of the town show a notable succession of merchants and manufacturers.

Most famous among them all was excellent John Harrison, who was born in 1579, and died in 1656. His father, also a John Harrison, was a rich merchant before him, so prosperous and wealthy that the son had little need to earn more money, and wisely spent his fortune in doing all the good that lay in his power.

When he was seven years old, it was reported he saw a poor boy in the streets, without coat or shoes, and, straightway taking off his own coat, threw it over the lad's shoulders. When he was seventy, and himself, if not in actually poverty, much poorer than he formerly had been, carping lookers-on declared that he had brought his misfortunes on himself by the reckless ways in which all through life he had shown his charitable disposition. Having bought Rockley Hall, in the Lower Head Row, soon after inheriting his father's fortune, his first step was to set apart its two largest rooms as storehouses for food and clothing to be given to the poor. In 1626 he performed the functions of Mayor of Leeds, as deputy of Sir John Saville, and twice afterwards he filled the office in his own name. During his second mayoralty, in 1634, St. John's Church, begun three years earlier, and built at his own expense, was completed. He had already set up a new and much more commodious building for the old Leeds Grammar School, founded seventy years before; and in 1653 he established and endowed, near to St. John's Church, a hospital for poor widows. About this time, too, he built himself a house in Briggate—"a good old-fashioned house, with a quadrangular court in the midst," says the old historian, who adds that "it has one thing very peculiar in it, namely, holes or passages cut in the doors or ceilings for the free passage of cats, for which animals he seems to have had as great an affection as another eminent benefactor, Sir Richard Whittington." Other doubtful anecdotes, akin to some other Whittington traditions, are recorded of him. "When Charles I, then in the hands of the Scots, was brought to Leeds," it is said, "access to his person was not, of course, easily obtained, but Mr. Harrison desired permission to present his Majesty with a tankard of excellent ale, which he brought in his hand. In this the guards could see no treachery, and they accordingly admitted him; but the King, on opening the lid, found that, instead of the expected beverage, the vessel was filled with broad pieces. These he contrived to hide with great dexterity, and his loyal benefactor was dismissed with more gratitude than thanks." Honest Harrison could not follow the tide of progress that brought about the Commonwealth, and his last years were made unhappy by the failure of the royalist cause. The dejection of many of his old friends was a great grief to him. "The time was when you called me patron, and remembered me in your prayers, public and private," he said, in a letter to the incumbent of St. John's Church, on which, with its schoolhouse, and associated charities, he had spent at least six thousand pounds; "but now patrons are out of date, and churches may be little barns; to pray for any is popish and prelatic. The time was when I suffered for you under the royal party more than you will suffer for me under the parliament; but, oh, the times! my suffering for you is made the apology to deter you from so much as visiting me, being under the hatches; a poor conclusion grounded on weak premises. The time was when all I could do for you was too little; but now the least done for me is too much." Posterity, however, has remembered John Harrison's good actions, and he is rightly honored as the foremost of all the benefactors of Leeds.

The greatest boon conferred by Harrison on the commerce of Leeds was his erection, in Kirkgate, of "a stately cross, for convenience of the market." Thither assembled, during many subsequent generations, the wool producers and wool-staplers, the clothiers and cloth merchants of Leeds. Among the most famous of them were John and Philip Thoresby, brothers, and both of them Aldermen of the borough soon after its incorporation, the eldest of whom was grandfather of Ralph Thoresby, the antiquarian; William Milner, who was Mayor of Leeds in 1697, and father of the William Milner on whom Queen Anne conferred a baronetcy, and several Denisons and Sykes.

The Sykes were conspicuous among the merchants of Leeds during more than two centuries. A William Sykes, son of Richard Sykes, of Sykes' Dyke, near Carlisle, settled in Leeds as a clothier in the sixteenth century, and his grandson Richard, wealthy enough to buy the manor of Leeds from the Crown in 1625, was chief alderman of the town for the first eighteen years of its incorporation. Dying in 1645, he left vast estates to each of his four sons, and ten thousand pounds to each of his four daughters, from whom four knights, and baronets' families were descended. Another of the family was Daniel Sykes, who was born in 1632 and died in 1693. He was mayor of Hull, and for many years the greatest merchant therein. He followed the Baltic trade, and it is recorded of him that at one time, during a grievous famine in Sweden, he freighted several vessels with provisions, and despatched them for gratuitous distribution among the starving people. In return for that noble act, the Swedish Government granted him a lease of iron mines, whence his sons and grandsons drew immense wealth. The house of Joseph Sykes, Son, and Company for more than thirty years almost monopolized the trade in Swedish iron. Joseph, old Daniel Sykes' grandson, was father of another and more famous Daniel Sykes. He was bred a lawyer, and legal pursuits partly occupied him all through life; but the state of his health led him to find in commerce his chief employment, and he became another famous merchant both in Leeds and in Hull, joining the two callings, and adding to them further work as a zealous politician in an unusual way. For nearly forty years he was Recorder for Hull. He also served it, from 1820 to 1830, as member of Parliament. In 1830 he was elected for Beverly, and he was only prevented by failing health from succeeding Lord Brougham as representative of Yorkshire in 1832. In that year he died, having won the praises of his fellows, as a good and honest man, as a wise and generous statesman, and, above all, as a merchant "thoroughly versed both in the details and in the principles of commerce, attached to the utmost freedom of industry, so independent and disinterested, that he sacrificed the representation of Hull because he would not support the claims of the shipping interests to a recomposition of the old restrictions on navigation, favorable to freedom of trade in corn and freedom of trade to the East; a cool, clear-headed, patient man of business, and of the most inflexible integrity and unstained purity of character."

All these Sykeses were of one stock, with a pedigree plainly defined. It is not clear whether the many Denisons contemporary with them were all of common parentage, or members of several distinct families. Two branches, between whom no kinship can be traced, are specially notable. One sprang from a William Denison, clothier and merchant, who was in business at North Town End near the beginning of the eighteenth century. Of his two sons, the younger, Sir Thomas Denison, was a famous lawyer and King's Bench judge. The elder, William, carried on his father's trade. He was very rich, very generous to the poor, and somewhat eccentric. Four times, between 1754 and 1758, he was elected Mayor of Leeds, but refused to enter upon the duties of the office, so that fresh mayors had to be chosen. In the last year the insulted corporation brought an action against him for this persistent rejection of their proffered honor, and he at length agreed to take the title of Mayor on condition that all the business should be done by his brother. In 1779 he was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, in which county he had some time before bought the manor of Ossington. That estate, with half a million of money, he left to his eldest son, John, who greatly increased the fund before making room for another John. John Denison, the younger, was member of Parliament for Chichester, and afterwards for Malton. A daughter of his first wife married Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Canterbury. Through a second wife he had several sons, one of them the Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1854; another, the present Governor-General of Madras; while the eldest has been Speaker of the House of Commons since 1857.

Another of the Denisons, named Joseph, was born at Leeds in 1726. His parents were too poor, it is said, to be able to teach him even to read. But he managed to scrape together a little knowledge by his own energy, and then he applied that energy to the making of a great fortune. He ran away from Leeds to London, just in time to obtain a situation in the counting-house of John Dillon, of St. Mary Axe. By some means or other, he soon became a partner, and then sole proprietor of the business, his old master at last becoming his clerk. "By unabated industry and the most rigid frugality, he worked himself," we are told, "into very high credit and an increasing fortune." He was about fifty when, in 1775, the old Heywoods of Liverpool established their bank, and found it expedient to employ him as their London agent. Here again, he steadily pushed himself into the topmost place, bequeathing, in 1806, the senior partnership in the house of Denison, Heywood & Company, besides more than a million in lands or money, to his son, William Joseph Denison, many years member of Parliament for Surrey, Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1807, and uncle of the first Lord Londesborough. When he died he was worth between two and three million pounds.

Most of the money-making Denisons left Leeds to spend or hoard their wealth elsewhere. The true merchant-patriots of a town are those who use the influence that it brings them for its own advancement; and such pre-eminently were Benjamin Gott and John Marshall, the greatest merchants of Leeds during the last twenty years of the eighteenth century and first twenty of the nineteenth. Their lives were very nearly contemporaneous, and they were associates in many good and charitable works; but in business matters they held different courses. The one gave new life to the old woollen trade of the town; the other gave it another staple source of wealth, by making it a great centre of linen manufacture.

All the early prosperity of Leeds, as we have already observed, sprung from its trade in woollen goods; yet in the middle of the seventeenth century, shortly before the birth of Benjamin Gott, this trade was still in its infancy. Leeds itself was, in comparison with its present condition, an insignificant town, hardly longer than the length of Briggate, stretching westward no further than Trinity Church, and with Saint Peter's Church for almost its eastern limit. Saint John's Church, with Free Grammar School and Harrison's Almshouses adjoining, formed its modern boundary; and all the town was contained on the north side of the Aire. The old Norman bridge at the foot of Briggate still sufficed for the weekly cloth market; the traders of the town and the country manufacturers being called together by a bell rung in the quaint bridge chapel, and the merchants at Hull, Boston, and similar places coming there to buy and carry down the cloths by way of the river. By 1758, however, the trade had outgrown that old-fashioned mart, and accordingly, a commodious building, now known as the Mixed Cloth Hall, was set up a little to the west of Trinity Church. This structure, thought preposterously large at the time of its erection, formed a quadrangle three hundred and sixty-four feet long and a hundred and ninety-two feet broad, with an inner court measuring three hundred and thirty feet by ninety-six. It was accessible by seven doors, was lighted by a hundred and sixty-seven windows, and was large enough, it was reckoned, to hold £109,200 worth of cloth at a time. Within seventeen years from its opening, it was found necessary to build another meeting-place. The White Cloth Hall, between Briggate and Saint Peter's Church, was completed in 1775; and within a few years, nine similar structures were opened in all the trading towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire. All grew with the growth of Leeds. In 1775, Leeds contained 17,117 inhabitants. By 1801 the population had increased to 30,690; in 1821 it amounted to 83,746; and in 1865 it was estimated at 224,025.

One of the causes of that rapid growth was the opening of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, begun in 1767, and steadily but slowly continued down to its completion in 1816. As early as 1774, however, twenty miles of the canal, extending from Bingley to Bradford, were ready for use, and presented, according to the judgment of contemporaries, "the noblest works of the kind that perhaps are to be found in the universe, namely, a five-fold, a three-fold, a two-fold, and a single lock, making together a fall of a hundred and twenty feet; a large aqueduct bridge, of seven arches, over the river Aire, and an aqueduct on a large embankment over Shipley valley." There certainly was need of improvement in the ways of traffic. Down to 1753 the best roads between Leeds and the neighboring towns were narrow lands, with just room enough for the old-fashioned wagons that were used for burdens too heavy for conveyance in the usual way, on the backs of single horses. On these pack-horses the raw wool and roughly made cloths were generally carried by the small dealers, who rode in front of their goods. It was slow travelling at best, rendered very dangerous by the bad state of the dark and cheerless roads, and the constant risk of attack by highwaymen.

Most of the wool was made into cloth by small manufacturers scattered about the country, and lodged in the different towns and villages of the West Riding. These manufacturers brought or sent their goods to the markets of such places as Leeds, Bradford, or Wakefield, there either to be sold at once to the wholesale merchants from other parts of England or from foreign countries, or to be collected by the wool-staplers and reserved for subsequent distribution. There were no manufactures conducted on the extensive scale now common, and necessary to the more finished workmanship of modern times, until Benjamin Gott set the fashion.

This estimable man was born on the 24th of June, 1762, at Leeds, where his father, contemporary with Brindley, and, like him, originally a common working man, rose to some distinction as a civil engineer. The son was put to school at Bingley, and then placed as a clerk in the house of Wormald & Fountain, who carried on a respectable trade as woolscalers and manufacturers of the sort then common in Leeds. Showing aptitude for the business, he was soon taken into partnership by his employers, and upon their death or retirement he became sole master of the establishment.

His energy, prudence, and reasonable philanthropy soon made it the largest of the kind in Leeds, and insured for him so much prosperity that in due time he came to be the recognized head of the woollen trade in Yorkshire. From first to last he aimed, above all things, at preserving the independence of the small dealers and manufacturers. Full of sympathy for the great body of the people, he watched with jealous eye the development of huge factories like those of the Peels, at Bury and Tamworth, and the Monteiths, at Blanmire and Dalmarnock.

He saw that this was an inevitable tendency of modern commerce: he yielded to it himself, and became proprietor of a monster factory of his own; but he felt that this growth of trade, if, on the one hand, it was very helpful to the lower classes, was likely, on the other, to inflict upon them a serious injury. He considered that the men who were only fit to be the servants of others could not possibly be hurt, but would very likely be benefited by having employment in large instead of small establishments. But he was very loth to damage the position of the multitudes of insignificant manufacturers, who honorably preferred to be their own masters, and to follow the calling inherited from their fathers, only aided by their own sons and daughters, or perhaps by one or two apprentices, who hoped in time to be also independent clothmakers. With all such men Benjamin Gott was anxious to trade in their own way. He sought them out, bought their produce from them on equitable terms, made every allowance for any defects in its character that were due to the incompleteness of the machinery with which they were forced to be content, and encouraged them to go on in their old ways, only adapting those ways to the demands of modern commerce or cheap and well-made goods.

With that excellent purpose he did his utmost to carry on the smaller sorts of business that had characterized his house when he first became a partner in it. He was, however, not content with that. Reasonably mindful of his own interests, as well as with the view of promoting the welfare of his town and trade, he also became a manufacturer on a large scale. His factory at Armley was, towards the end of the eighteenth century, so extensive, that his workmen's wages amounted to £1000 a week—a small sum in the eyes of many great manufacturers of the present day, but very large indeed if taken as a measure of the extent of an employer's business seventy years ago.

At that time wool and worsted were worked exclusively by hand; neither Hargreaves' jenny nor Crompton's mule, nor any of the other inventions that had already caused wonderful improvement in cotton manufacture, having been as yet adapted to woollen fibre. The wool was first sorted, and then combed or carded by the manual labour of men and boys, whose average wages amounted to about twelve shillings a week; then it was spun, generally by women and girls, whose wages varied from eighteen pence to half-a-crown a week. It was finally submitted to the hand-loom weaver, who, with hard work, could rarely earn more than ten shillings a week. In 1858 the average wages of the men employed in the Leeds woollen factory amounted to twenty-two shillings a week, while boys received about six and eightpence, and women and girls more or less than eight shillings. Thus the labourers' rate of pay has been more than doubled, notwithstanding the very great reduction in the price of the goods produced by them, through the introduction of machinery into the woollen manufacture, begun by Gott and his associates, and greatly extended in recent years by younger men, like David Cooper. In 1856 the Leeds clothing district, containing about half the woollen trade of Yorkshire, and more than a fourth of that of all Great Britain, was occupied by 340 manufacturers, who gave employment to 23,328 operatives, besides using 1005 gigs, 2344 power looms, and 423,482 spindles worked by steam-power equal to the force of 7810 horses.

And while the woollen trade has been thus progressing in Leeds, under the encouragement of men like Benjamin Gott, the town has become the home of another wealth-producing branch of commerce, with John Marshall for its foster-father.

There had been a linen made in Leeds, as in every other part of England, from time immemorial. Long before woollen fabrics came into general use, it was the fashion for country people to grow, or barter, a little flax, and there-with to make rough clothing for themselves and those belonging to them. There was a guild of linen weavers in London in the fourteenth century, and every important town had a similar association during the middle ages. But the trade was slow in making progress as a trade. Long after England had grown famous for its woollen manufactures, the making of linen clothing was left chiefly in the hands of country folks and the daughters of the household, their coarser wares being found good enough for ordinary use, while the better sorts were imported from France and Holland. In the second half of the seventeenth century, however, a great change began. In 1663 a law was passed for the encouragement of linen manufacture in England, and without the aid of laws, the trade was readily prosecuted in various parts of Scotland. About 1760, moreover, some Scots resident in the north of Ireland started the manufacture in Belfast and the neighborhood, where for many centuries flax had been freely grown, but only for exportation or domestic use. "No women are abler to spin linen thread well," said Sir William Temple in 1680, "than the Irish, who, laboring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more supple and soft than any other women of the poor condition among us. And this may certainly be improved into a great manufacture of linen, so as to bear down the trade both of France and Holland, and draw much of the money which goes from England to those parts upon this occasion into the hands of his Majesty's subjects of Ireland, without crossing any interest of trade in England." Successive generations of statesmen were of that opinion, and in all sorts of ways the linen trade was encouraged in Ireland, much good to the country being done thereby in spite of the consequent injury to the older business in woollen goods. By the year 1760, Belfast, Newry, Drogheda, Londonderry, Dundalk, and Dublin had come to have a thriving trade in linen, most of which was shipped to Liverpool, for distribution in various parts of England. In Scotland, also, the trade made rapid progress, Glasgow being its headquarters, and other towns, like Kirkcaldy and Dundee, being set by it on the highway to prosperity. In the first half of the eighteenth century, "linen being everywhere made at home," according to contemporary report, "the spinning executed by the servants during the long winter evenings, and the weaving by the village webster, there was a general abundance of napery and underclothing. Every woman made her web and bleached it herself, and the price never rose higher than two shillings a yard, and with this cloth nearly every one was clothed. The young men, who were at this time growing more nice, got linens from Holland for shirts, but the old ones were satisfied with necks and sleeves of the fine; which were put on loose above the country cloth." In those days the handsomest ball dresses were made of linen, and in country places the wealthiest ladies thought it no disgrace to busy themselves with the spinning-wheel. This same spinning-wheel was used alike in the cottages of the poor and in the largest manufactories then established. In 1741 a mill was set up at Birmingham on the principle of the roller spinner invented by Lewis Paul in 1738, and there for a little while it was turned by a couple of donkeys while two girls were employed in working off the yarn thus produced. But nothing noticeable was done before the year 1787. Then John Kendrew, an optician, and Thomas Porthouse, a clockmaker, of Darlington, made public an invention that was destined to effect an entire revolution in the linen manufacture. The specialty of their invention was a cylinder three feet in diameter by ten inches broad, smooth on the surface, with some small cylinders on rollers in connection, for holding and drawing the flax or other fibrous materials put upon it for operation. This machine was first put to work at a little mill set up on the Sperne, by Kendrew and Porthouse, and it was soon adopted in various parts of the kingdom, Darlington being made by it, for a little while, a famous resort of linen manufacturers. Thither James Aytoun went, from Manchester, in 1792, to make careful study of the machine and introduce important improvements in it before going to Kirkcaldy to spend nearly seventy years in forwarding the trade in which, perhaps, he was the most prominent man of all. Thither also went John Marshall, from Leeds, to receive suggestions which he was to turn very notably to the advancement both of Leeds and of himself.

Marshall was born at Leeds, on the 27th of July, 1765, three years after Gott. His grandfather, John Marshall, of Yeadon Low Hall, near Leeds, had been a man of some substance; but his father, William Marshall, was a shopkeeper in Briggate. John Marshall was soon tired of his prospects as a shopkeeper's assistant. He was eighteen when Kendrew and Porthouse produced their flax-spinning machine. It is not clear whether he was thereby influenced in his choice of a business, or whether his course had already been marked out. At any rate he lost no time in proceeding to Darlington, there mastering the intricacies—such as they were—of the machine, and returning to his own town, to put it into use at Scotland Mill, near Meanwood, which, in 1788, he built a few miles out of Leeds, in partnership with Samuel Fenton, of Leeds, and Ralph Wood, of Knaresborough.

There he spent all his energies and all his money in various experiments, doing all he could towards improving the Darlington spinning-machine as well as towards making serviceable the other instruments necessary for the production of linen. That he did considerable business is proved by the fact that his debt to Kendrew and Porthouse, to whom he had agreed to pay a royalty for each spindle that he employed, rose in a few years' time to £900. He made no profits, however, during these first years, and declared himself unable to meet the claim. He also contested it on the ground that the many improvements adopted by him made his machinery so different from that of the Darlington inventors that he had really ceased to make use of their patent-right.

Of those improvements Matthew Murray was the chief author. Born at Newcastle in 1765, Murray had been working as an engine-smith at Stockton-on-Tees, when in 1789 he determined to go and try his fortune in Leeds. He offered his services to John Marshall, and was so successful in the first job on which he was employed, that he was permanently engaged by him. By the end of 1789, before he had been a year at his new work, he had made so many valuable suggestions that his master made him a present of £20, and he was promoted to the management of the little workshop at Scotland Mill. He continued for six years in Marshall's establishment, by his ready wit and steady perseverance helping his employer through all his mechanical difficulties, and enabling him, in due time, to become the most successful flax-spinner in the world. In 1795 he left John Marshall to enter into partnership with James Fenton and David Wood, older and richer men than himself, in establishing engine-building and machine-making shops at Holbeck, then a village, now a part of Leeds. Making all sorts of other tools, he continued to give special attention to the tools required in linen manufacture. "But for his improvements," says his son-in-law, "it is nearly certain that flax-spinning in the neighborhood of Leeds would have ceased to exist, as all those embarked in it had lost the greater part of their capital without any success. At his commencement mill-gearing was in a very rude state; he left it in nearly its present condition." In or near the year 1795, John Marshall also went to Holbeck, there in Water lane to set up the much larger mill which, with later additions, is still the chief seat of the linen manufacture, conducted by his successors.

[Conclusion on the Seventh Page.]

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.

GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety

FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.

KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED

GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Newest styles in every variety.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

2 barrels of WHISKY, 2 COPPER STILLS complete, SINGLINGS, Etc.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are as follows, viz.:—

HUGH QUIGG, BEDFORD Street, above Eighteenth, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, BEDFORD Street, above Eighteenth, 1 TIN STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.

BARNEY MORRIS, back of No 2025 PINE Street, 1 COPPER STILL AND WORM, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

JOHN FEID, N. W. corner of TWENTY-SECOND and SANSOM Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.

HUGH GALLAGHER, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.

MICHAEL FRIEL, back of No. 2140 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, MOLASSES, Etc.

JAMES McKINNEY, CATHARINE Street, above Nineteenth, 1 TIN STILL, COPPER WORM, Etc.

ALLEN STEWART, N. E. corner TWENTY-FIRST and FITZWATER Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

GEORGE SEYMOUR, BANGOR Street, east of Fifteenth, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned, two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, October 25, 1866 10 26fmwst

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE POWELL'S, No. 129 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, at 11 o'c ock A. M.:—

3 barrels WHISKY, 3 barrels SINGLINGS, and 6 hogsheads MOLASSES.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are, as follows, viz.:—

—COLLINS', WYOMING Street, above Fifteenth, below Shippen, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

HARRY McNICHOLS', SIXTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, Etc., and EIGHTEENTH and MONTROSE Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

R. J. SWEENEY'S, SEVENTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, PUMP, HOSE, HOGSHEADS, Etc

—DEVID'S, SEVENTEENTH Street above Washington, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc

EDWARD S. GORMAN'S, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and CATHARINE Streets, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866. 10 24 wfmst

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 3 14

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

IN LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

IN THE CITY

Retailing at Importers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

9 17 tu2 31rp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. 10 22

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

A Large Assortment of DRESS GOODS from the late Auction Sales, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·13½ to $2.
Handsome Plaid Irish Poplins, $2·25.
Heavy Corded Silk Poplins, $2·50, cost over $3.
Corded Silk Poplins, $1·75, worth $2·25.
Plain All-wool Poplins, $1 to $2·25.
Very Cheap French Merinoes.
Great Bargains in Evening Silks.
Silks of all kinds at Low Prices.
Fall and Winter Shawls.
Heavy Zephyr Petticoats, Cheap.
All-wool Bed Blankets, $4·75.
Heavy All-wool Blankets, $6.
All-wool Blankets, from $7 to $17.

H. STEEL & SON,

10 31 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.
Just opened, 2000 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.
One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.
GIVE US A CALL!
My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.
9 22 w fmsm

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 11 1m

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER.

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Now open, splendid assortment of

MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Wear.
Gents' Undershirts, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 50, $1 62½, $1·75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Vests, all sizes
Gents' Col'd Bord'd Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Children's Balmoral Skirts from auction, $1 10.
All widths Velvet Ribbons, reduced prices.
All colors Trimming Ribbons from auction.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 48, 50c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31c. up.
Red and grey twilled Flannels.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1 40.
Plaid cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
Fine quality scarlet Sacque Flannels.
25c. bleached Canton Flannel from auction.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22 25, 28, 31, 33c., etc.
25c. heavy 4-4 yard-wide unbleached Muslin made.
Bleached Muslins 20, 25, 31, 35c., etc.
Pillow-case Muslin, 5-4 wide, 25c.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Cheapest Blankets in the city.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, 80, $6 75, $7, $8 50, and $9 50.
Unbleached Table Linens, 55c.; power loom, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20c., etc.
Bird Eye Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, all-wool Delaines.
American Delaines, Calicoes, etc.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c., to $1, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 25 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls etc etc.
We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS!

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERfect in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6·50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price. We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Crab Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets 8-lb. Comfortables, for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 Market street. 10 27

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH Street,
BARGAINS JUST OPENED.

Pointe Lace, by the yard.
Pointe Applique, by the yard
Valenciennes Laces and Insertions.
Cluny Laces, all widths.
Thread Veils, from $2·50.
Pointe Lace Handkerchiefs from $10.
French Muslin, two yards wide, at 75 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions bargains 10 27 6t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine

LEEDS AND ITS MERCHANTS.

[Continued from the Sixth Page.]

Some time before Murray's independent settlement in Holbeck, John Marshall had gone thither. In 1791 he established in Water lane the mill which, with later additions, is still the chief seat of the flax-spinning business, conducted by his successors. Three mills now occupy the ground, one of them being unique in manufacturing architecture The building, unlike almost all other large factories, is only one story in height; one room comprises the whole; about four hundred feet long by more than two hundred broad, it covers nearly two acres of ground. It is nine times as large as Birmingham Town Hall, seven times as large as Exeter Hall in London. The room is about twenty feet high and supported by about twenty pillars. The spans between the pillars allow the roof to be partitioned off into a series of flattish domes, or groined arches, sixty or seventy in number; and in the centre of each dome is a lofty conical skylight, of such large size that the whole series together contain ten thousand square feet of glass. Upwards of a thousand persons, mostly females, are employed in this room alone. In one part of it the flax-drawing operations are carried on; in another the roving, in another the spinning. This room, perhaps the largest in the world, is not the only marvel. The roof is a green field, we are told; the wood work being thickly covered with plaster and asphalte, and that with a stratum of earth, which protects the asphalte from the heat of the sun.

John Marshall also built a great linen manufactory at Shrewsbury. But his chief business was in Leeds, and there his mills were larger than those of any of the other manufacturers whom his success had led to embark in the trade. In 1821 there were in Leeds and its neighborhood nineteen mills, having in all 700 horse power, and containing 34,000 spindles. Four out of the nineteen were Marshall's. In 1831 the number of mills had been increased by five; and in 1838 it had grown to forty, employment being thereby given to 2027 men and 4303 women. In 1846 there were in Leeds thirty-seven different establishments, giving work to 140 power looms, 198,076 spindles, and 9458 men and women, all the other linen factories of Yorkshire having only about half that strength.

This rapid growth of linen manufacture in Leeds has led, of course, to much commerce with other parts of England and with foreign countries. Besides encouraging manufacturers to settle in Leeds, John Marshall's prosperity brought to the town many influential merchants. Of these the worthiest, though not the richest, was Michael Thomas Sadler, fifteen years younger than Marshall; he was born at Snelstone, in Derbyshire, on the 3d of January, 1780. In a comfortable house, and by estimable parents, he was carefully educated, with the intention that he should be a lawyer. In the year 1800, however, when he was about twenty, he was sent to Leeds, where his elder brother, Benjamin, had already been established as a linen merchant. The brothers worked successfully for ten years, and then entered into partnership with the widow of Samuel Fenton, who had for a long time—long before Leeds had any linen goods of its own to sell—been the principal importer of Irish linens for sale in Yorkshire. Thenceforward the house of Sadler, Fenton, & Company carried on a thriving trade, both in raw flax and in linen goods, having places of business both in Leeds and in Belfast, and doing good service to both districts by promoting an interchange of commodities between Yorkshire and the north of Ireland.

But Michael Thomas Sadler was not himself much of a merchant. During the first few years of his residence in Leeds he found relief from the monotony of the counting-house in literary and other pursuits. He was a hard reader, a close scholar, and a diligent writer. He produced a metrical version of the "Psalms," wrote an epic poem and shorter pieces, and contributed numerous articles to the Leeds *Intelligencer*, then the leading Tory newspaper in the north of England. He was captain of a company of Leeds volunteers. He was also, during many years, the indefatigable superintendent of a large Sunday School, and all through life an active sharer in all sorts of religious and philanthropic works, having therein congenial fellowship with William Hey, the benevolent and learned surgeon of Leeds, friend of Wilberforce and other leaders of the anti-slavery party.

Gott and Marshall, also, though too full of their commercial duties to give to it very much of their time, were zealous promoters of philanthropic work in Leeds. All four men, and many others, were associated in the foundation of the Leeds Philosophical Society, in 1818. In November of that year, at a meeting held in the Court House, under the presidency of William Hey, it was decided to establish a society for the advancement of "all the branches of natural knowledge and literature, but excluding all topics of religion, politics, and ethics." On the 9th of November, 1819, the foundation stone of Philosophical Hall was laid by Benjamin Gott; and on the 6th of April, 1821, it was formally opened, the total cost of the building, about £6000, being defrayed by subscriptions, in which Gott and Marshall took the lead. Both men were active in helping on the society by all possible means. Gott gave to it fossils, books, and the like. Marshall, besides various donations, aided it by several lectures. One, delivered in 1819, during the Society's temporary lodgment in the Court House, was on "The Relative Happiness of Cultivated Society and Savage Life." In 1821 he lectured on "Geology;" in 1824, "On the Production of Wealth, and on the Propriety of discussing subjects of Political Economy as distinguished from Politics;" in 1826, "On the present State of Education in England as a preparation for Active Life." These titles indicate the bent of the lecturer's mind. Other lectures were from time to time delivered by Michael Thomas Sadler, in common with most of the other leaders of society in Leeds forty years ago.

The Philosophical Society being especially designed, and therein succeeding admirably, for the encouragement of studious thought among the more well-to-do inhabitants of the town, it was quickly followed, apparently in 1824, by the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, adapted for a different class of members. Gott was its first president, Marshall its first vice-president; and both were liberal donors to its funds. Marshall was also a foremost patron of the Lancasterian School established in Leeds. He organized work-schools for the children of his own workpeople; and among various other measures for the instruction of those workpeople, he published a volume on the Economy of Social Life, repeating cleverly and clearly, in a form adapted to the understanding of factory operatives, the leading principles of political economy as they were then established. He was one of the founders of the London University in 1825, and served for many years on its council. In 1826 his zeal for the advancement of education led him to urge the formation of a similar institution in Leeds, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the north of England.

Generally agreeing on matters of philanthropy, the great merchants of Leeds differed widely on political questions. Marshall was a hearty Whig, both from his own convictions and by family ties, his eldest daughter being the second wife of Lord Monteagle, and two of his sons being married to daughters of the same nobleman. Gott and Sadler were as zealous on the Tory side. Gott, always shunning noise and turmoil, took little public part in politics. Sadler was a stout and bustling Tory from first to last. Having made himself famous throughout England as an opponent of the Roman Catholic Emancipation, he went in 1829 to continue his opposition in Parliament as member for Newark-upon-Trent. Before that, in 1826, Marshall had been chosen, along with Lord Milton, to represent the Liberals of Yorkshire. In 1830 he declared himself too old for re-election, but he was an eager promoter of the great reform movement of 1831 in his own neighborhood, and in 1832, on the first election of members of Parliament for Leeds, his son, John Marshall the younger, who died in 1836, was chosen, in company with Thomas Babington Macaulay, the unsuccessful Tory candidate being Michael Thomas Sadler.

Sadler had ceased, long before that time, to have any personal share in the commerce of Leeds, or even in the philanthropic movements of the town. Residing generally in Belfast or London, he devoted himself to political topics and general questions of social philosophy. A fierce opponent of the Reform bill, he seconded the motion of General Gascoigne, in 1831, which led to the dissolution of the House of Commons, and the consequent excitement in every quarter of England. He was also, to the last, a persistent enemy to Catholic emancipation; and he was no less steady and eloquent in his opposition to every measure in favor of free trade. Specially interesting himself on behalf of Ireland, he sought to establish a law for the allotment of land to all the deserving poor, and that measure he further advocated, with the rich and varied eloquence that characterized all his speeches and writings, in a treatise on "Ireland: its Evils, and their Remedies." He it was, too, who produced the famous Ten-Hour bill, for the protection of children employed in factories. He published his opinions on that subject in a book on "The Factory System," and in another work, on "The Law of Population," he undertook to controvert the teachings of Malthus. While writing a supplement to that work, on the 29th of July, 1836, he died at Belfast, only five and fifty years of age.

Gott and Marshall, though both his seniors, survived him; and Gott, after many years of peaceful retirement, in the splendid house that he had adapted to his literary and artistic tastes at Armley—years enlivened by pleasant intercourse with friends like Rennie, Watt, and Chantrey, and hallowed by many noble acts of charity—died on the 14th of February, 1845, in his seventy-eighth year. Marshall was very nearly eighty when he died, on the 6th of June, 1845, at Hallsteads, an estate on the banks of the Ullswater, whither he had gone to pass most of his closing years.

It was not only as hearty and intelligent philanthropists and leaders, the one of the woollen trade, the other of flax manufacture in Yorkshire, that Gott and Marshall earned all the fame they got as benefactors of Leeds. Requiring expensive and intricate machinery for their factories, they, and the other men who followed in their steps, brought skilful toolmakers into the town, and so made it almost the chief centre of iron manufacture in England. We have seen how, in 1789, Matthew Murray had gone to Leeds as a journeyman seeking employment in Marshall's factory, and in due time had become master of a great establishment of his own. Forty years afterwards a yet more famous machinist went to Leeds, soon to attain the highest possible station in its commercial history. This was Sir Peter Fairbairn.

He was born at Smailholme, a village a few miles west of Kelso, on the 11th of September, 1789. He was of humble origin. His father, Andrew Fairbairn, who, in his boyhood, had been for a little while half playfellow, half nurse to Walter Scott, was a gardener in the service of a Mr. Baillie, of Mellerston, and lived during many years at Smailholme, going to and fro every day to his work. A few weeks after Peter was born, however, he left Roxbury, to take somewhat higher employment, as manager of a farm of three hundred acres, belonging to Lord Seaforth, of Brahan Castle, at Moy, in Ross-shire. There he stayed two years, but not succeeding very well, went south again in 1801, to try his luck for another two years as steward to Mackenzie of Allengrange, then for a few months to take the superintendence of a farm at Ripley, in Yorkshire, the property of Sir William Ingleby, and finally to settle down as manager of the Percy Main Colliery Company's farm near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Peter Fairbairn was not six weeks old when he was taken in a covered cart from Smailholme to Moy, a distance of two hundred miles, or more. He was a weakly child at Moy. His brother William, twelve years his senior, acted as his nurse, and in that capacity he first exercised his powers as a machinist. Tired of carrying the little boy in his arms, he resolved to construct a sort of wagon for him to ride in. "This was a work of some difficulty," says Mr. Smiles, "as all the tools he possessed were a knife, a gimlet, and an old saw. With these implements, a piece of thin board, and a few nails, he nevertheless contrived to make a tolerably serviceable wagon-body. His chief difficulty was with the wheels; but this he contrived to surmount by cutting sections from the stem of a small alder tree, and, with a red-hot poker, boring the requisite holes in their centres to receive the axle. The wagon was then mounted on its four wheels, and to the great joy of its maker, was found to answer its purpose admirably. In it he wheeled his little brother in various directions about the farm, and sometimes to a considerable distance from it." Like brotherly help was given, as often as it was needed, and in all sorts of ways, through sixty years ensuing.

Neither William nor Peter were able to get much schooling. The poor estate of the family, under the starvation prices of food and clothing caused by the wars with France and America, made it necessary for Andrew Fairbairn to set his boys to work as soon as ever they were equal to it. William began to fight his own way in the world when he was fourteen. Peter was only eleven when he was taken from the dame's school where he was learning to read, write, and count, and put to do odd jobs about the collieries and engineering shops in the neighborhood of Newcastle. In 1813, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to John Capon, a Newcastle millwright, and under him he worked for seven years. In 1821 he went to be a journeyman, during a few months, with his brother William, lately established as an engineer and millwright in Manchester. Then he travelled to London, to spend a few more months in Rennie's shop. In 1822 he went to France, working first at Charenton and then in Paris. In 1823 he returned to Manchester, and was again employed by his brother until, in the following year, his known skill as an engineer brought him an invitation from Houldsworth & Company, of the Anderston Foundry, in Glasgow, to enter into partnership with them. That offer he accepted, and he lived in Glasgow about four years, marrying, in 1827, the daughter of one of its most respectable merchants; but seeing small chance of prospering there as he desired to prosper, he left in the autumn of 1828, to establish himself, early in 1829, as a machine-maker on his own account in Leeds.

To his business he brought the experience of fifteen years passed in some of the chief centres of iron manufacture in Great Britain. In Newcastle, where the convenient nearness and abundance of coal was the chief inducement to the establishment of iron works, and where, consequently, steam-engines, and other articles of general rather than of special utility, were the things chiefly manufactured, he had had sharp schooling in the rudiments and the fundamental principles of his profession. In London he had seen something of those wonderful applications of engineering skill to the construction of docks, harbors, bridges, and the like, which made the names of Rennie and Telford famous. In Manchester and Glasgow he had found nearly all the energies of the iron manufacturers devoted to the improvement of such machinery as was needed by the cotton spinners and weavers, and the calico and muslin printers. This was especially the case with Peter Fairbairn's brother and that brother's partner, the young firm of Fairbairn & Lillie, that began business in Manchester in 1817.

"They saw," says Mr. Smiles, "that the gearing of even the best mills was of a very clumsy and imperfect character. They found the machinery driven by large square cast-iron shafts, on which huge wooden drums, some of them as much as four feet in diameter, revolved at the rate of about forty revolutions a minute; and the couplings were so badly fitted that they might be heard creaking and groaning a long way off. The speeds of the driving shafts were mostly got up by a series of straps and counter drums which not only crowded the rooms, but seriously obstructed the light where it was most required for conducting the delicate operations of the different machines." Another serious defect lay in the construction of the shafts, and in the mode of fixing the couplings, which were constantly giving way, so that a week seldom passed without one or more breakdowns. Fairbairn & Lillie set themselves to remedy these evils. They saw that the mischief resulted chiefly from the insufficiency of woodwork for the weight and the wear and tear that were put upon it. To make it as strong as possible, huge unshapely machinery had to be constructed and used, with great waste of space, and greater loss of power, and even then it was always liable to accident. But William Fairbairn was the first machinist to whom it occurred that these difficulties might be overcome by substituting iron for wood. In 1818 he and his partner set up for McConnel & Kennedy, at that time the greatest cotton spinners in the world, a new mill, in which this change was in part effected. It gave immediate satisfaction, suggested other improvements, and, after some ten years of battling with the prejudices of older engineers, led to an entire revolution in the construction of mills for the manufacture of cotton and other textile fabrics. The ten years were about at an end when Peter Fairbairn went to Leeds, there to put in force and bring to further perfection in the making of machinery for woollen, flax, and silk mills, the methods introduced by his brother.

For this his establishment, known as the Wellington Foundry, has long been famous. Illustration of his services to the mechanical arts may best be given by enumeration of the patents taken out by him during the thirty years of his most energetic work. The first was in 1834, "for an improved method of preparing, silvering or roving hemp, flax, and other fibrous substances for spinning." In 1838 he secured exclusive rights "for certain improvements in looms for weaving ribbons, tapes, and other fabrics," and "for certain improvements in machinery for roving, doubling, and twisting cotton, flax, wool, or other fibrous substances."

Another patent was granted him in 1840 "for improvements in apparatus for hackling, combing, preparing, or dressing hemp and flax;" and others dated 1841, 1845, 1848, 1849, and 1853, were "for various improvements in machinery for hackling, coroing, drawing, roving, and spinning flax, hemp, tow, silk, cotton, and other fibrous substances; also in constructing and applying models or patterns for moulding, preparatory to casting parts of machinery employed in preparing, spinning, and manufacturing fibrous substances; and also in certain tools to be used in making such machinery." The last patent taken out by him was in August, 1860, only four months before his death, "for improvements in the construction of rollers used in machinery for preparing hemp and flax." All the work done in the Wellington Foundry was noted for its extreme neatness and thoroughness; and the establishment has been famous during more than a quarter of a century for the order and regularity with which it has been conducted. For a long time its chief productions were connected with textile manufactures; but during the Crimean war it became conspicuous for another branch of iron work, the construction of tools to be used at Woolwich, Enfield, and other Government factories in the making of Armstrong guns and all sorts of smaller firearms. That led to some change in the character of the business. Orders came in for engineering tools of all descriptions, and just before his death, Peter Fairbairn was employed in planning alterations of the establishment in accordance with these new requirements.

Memorable chiefly as a man of business, Peter Fairbairn was in other ways a conspicuous and useful burgess of Leeds. For several years previous to 1842 he was a member of the Town Council, and in that year he excused himself from continuance at the post by paying the usual fine of £50. In 1854 he was chosen Alderman, and in 1857 he was made Mayor of Leeds. In 1858, as Mayor, unlooked-for distinction came to him, consequent on the opening of the new Town Hall on the 7th of September.

At his instigation the Queen was persuaded to perform the ceremony, and during her Majesty's stay in Leeds she was his guest at Wood-ley House. In acknowledgment of his services he was knighted by the Queen, and re-elected Mayor by his fellow-townsmen. "Every plan calculated to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the borough, or to make its position as the metropolis of the West Riding more apparent and decisive," it was said just after his death, "was warmly supported by the late Sir Peter Fairbairn, and with a zeal and pecuniary sacrifice that showed his heart was in the cause. During his two years' mayoralty Leeds gained a prestige far greater than it had ever previously occupied. He was the first Mayor who manifested a thorough appreciation of the value of a cordial and friendly unity between the merchants of Leeds and the gentry of the country. Not only in his official capacity did he show his desire to advance the interests of the borough, but as a private individual his sympathy and purse were never wanting for anything which would promote this end. He was a good supporter of the various scientific, literary, and other useful institutions in the town, and a generous contributor to the local charities."

Honest and simple-hearted in all his dealings, the very perfection of a self-made man of business, Sir Peter Fairbairn died on the 2d of January, 1861. There are now in Leeds one or two other iron foundries quite as large as, if not larger than, that established by Fairbairn, just as the town is now a famous resort of other workers in wool and flax than Benjamin Gott and John Marshall. But these three deserve to be especially remembered as being, each in his own department, a leader of one of the three great sources of the wealth and fame of modern Leeds.—*London Society for October.*

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street 6 11 8

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, &c.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 213 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $10 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 922 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. G. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas E. Peterson, No. 2036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No 25 S. Third street. 12 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons such rates as are consistent with safety

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT
S. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1829

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 943,943 17
Premiums 1,162,908 79

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 88. INCOME FOR 1865 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac C. Lea,
Edward G. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 8 12

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both on a safe Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Money received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
ROWLAND PARRY,

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Maloney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. Mellenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

$10 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 819 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 5 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 9, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 20, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M.

The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 15, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 26 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 50, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 6 10, 7 36, and 10 56 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 12 20 P. M., Express, 6 25 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 32 A. M., and 3 28 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 29 and 9 09 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations, at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 9 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 11 15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 5 30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Rochester, Lockport, Suspension Bridge, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 5 30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 45 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which may be reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, as well as by those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 901 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express ..... at 9 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express ..... at 12 00 M.
Parkesburg Train ..... at 1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 2 00 "
Lancaster Accommodation ..... at 4 00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail ..... at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express ..... at 11 00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8 10 P. M.

Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No 901 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ..... at 12 40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8 20 A. M. & 7 10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... at 9 00 A. M.
Lancaster Train ..... at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line ..... at 1 20 "
Day Express ..... at 3 50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 9 50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8 05 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 3 50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
8 2 2 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FREIGHT LINES FOR

OUR NEW HOUSE;

OR, THE

Pleasures of House Hunting.

A LECTURE,

BY

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage,

LAST EVENING,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.

A large and enthusiastic audience filled the Musical Fund Hall last evening, the occasion being a lecture by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, under the auspices of the Philalethean Literary Association. It was a rare treat, and the audience manifested their approbation by frequently applauding the speaker throughout his amusing address.

At 8 o'clock precisely, Mr. John D. Ford came forward and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—The Philalethean Literary Association of Philadelphia is one probably known to the majority of you. It will seem useless at this time to make any extended remarks relative to it, and we would only state that it is an association whose object is to promote the talent and usefulness of its members in the fields of literary effort and pursuit. We hold our meetings every Friday evening, at our rooms No. 736 Arch street, and we would employ the present opportunity to cordially invite young men, who desire to avail themselves of the advantages which an active and efficient organization is capable of affording to the minds of its members, to come and join us. We feel confident in stating that all such will be gladly received, and that their connection with us will be amply rewarded. The lecture to be delivered this evening is presented under the auspices of this Association, and it needs no lengthy speech by way of introduction of the distinguished gentleman who is to address us. We thank you all, kind friends, for your attendance on this occasion, and on behalf of the Association I now have the honor of introducing to you Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

The applause which greeted the mention of the lecturer's name continued for several minutes, and was again renewed when he stepped forward to the desk, after which he spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—At some time every man builds a house, or is interested in the building of one. If he does not get enough dollars to do the work himself, his children will do it. He will be called upon for counsel in the matter. Such large opportunities are opening that the probability is, almost every young man will be able to build himself a house, and from the way that matters look now, I judge that some of the young ladies will, before long, be invited to move into these newly constructed edifices. Every man ought to own a house. They will admit this whose ankles have ever ached in that delectable business of house-hunting. To start out on a spring morning, with the physical system relaxed, up this street and down the other, looking out for those short, delicate words, "To Let." You are to "Inquire *within*." But, alas! they do not want to show you the house. The present occupants, with an outburst of indignation, exclaim, "Who told you that this house was to let?" You cringe in the corner of the hall, and hold your hat down with the humblest air, and say, "Sir," or "Madam, I saw the sign at the door, and thought I would just look through." By this time the whole family, some from the half-opened doors, and some looking over the banisters, glower upon you till you feel that you must be a burglarious and miserable offender, and are almost disposed to do as my little girl of two years old, who, when discovered with her hand in the cake-box, knelt down in the corner of the pantry, and prayed, "Dod bless papa and mamma." But the first outburst of indignation has passed, and you are told *"to look away if you want to."* As you are passing through the hall you are told that the furnace does not heat the house, and the bath-tub leaks, the cellar is damp, the window pulleys are broken, there are roaches in the closets and moths in the garret. But by this time you stand in the soap-suds of the kitchen, with a rat-terrier at your heels barking with such perfect spite that you know somebody has given him the wink; or you are upstairs gazing on the outside of the doors of rooms which they tell you are locked, but are just like all the other rooms. When you get out on the sidewalk you give one long breath of satisfaction, considering that you have had a hairbreadth escape, and feeling like the man who paid the dentist one dollar for drawing an ugly tooth, declaring that he had on previous occasions enjoyed himself more for the same amount of money. Nevertheless, you must have a house, and so you try it again. Up this street and down that, until at last you see a bill in such large letters that you think this must be a genuine case of a house to let; but you are to inquire of the house agent. Forth with you seek his office. You find that there is a great scarcity of tenements, and that there are other applicants. He that will give the most can have it. The rent so much, the bonus so much. Perhaps some of you don't know what a bonus is. It is a slight consideration, you know; "for you know people must live; good deal of trouble, you know; [does not half pay anyhow." A bonus is—well, I cannot tell what it is. If you want to know, just ask anybody who, during the past two years, has wanted to rent a house. The effect upon one is very much like having a mustard-plaster on the bottom of your feet, another on the palm of your hand, and one on the back of your neck, your hands tied behind your back, and a big horse-fly on the end of your nose that by no twisting or blowing can in anywise be induced to vacate the premises. (Laughter, continued for several minutes.)

But some say, "Escape all such perplexities, and pass your life in a boarding-house." Such a place is sometimes very attractive and home-like. The furniture indicates that there were other days of prosperity. The picture, the vase, the set of old-time chairs show that it once was an affluent home; but disorder or death came. She who presides at the table once had other hands to achieve her livelihood. There is a long romance of trouble in that careworn face. She was persuaded to put her name to papers that she ought never to have signed. There are still in the world those living who devour widows' houses, and for a pretense make long prayers. None may know her sacrifice of feeling day by day in the conduct of household affairs which once were attended to by other hands long ago folded in sleep.

But there are boarding-houses where the home feeling never entered once, and the only question is how little care can be given in return for what you pay. You live chiefly in your trunk, and never find anything you want until you have pulled everything out, and got down to the last thing on the bottom. (Laughter.) You may be a little desperate, but you must swallow the indigestibles. What melancholy hash! What vast uncertainty of sausage! You would be satisfied if you only knew what this is that you pick up from the soup, or would feel very thankful if you knew who it belonged to. (Laughter.) You send out your cup for more tea on the same platter with other cups, and are often times afflicted with the possibility that you may have exchanged cups with the most disagreeable man at the table. You have no faith in the fidelity of napkins. Your table-cloth is in mourning for departed breakfasts. You entertain your friends in a public parlor, all sorts of people looking on to see how you behave, and to hear what you say. You dress for dinner. One of the most overwhelming things that a person ever undertakes is to dress for dinner. Nothing but very strong Providential indications ought ever induce any one to board. There is not more than one out of ten of the boarding-houses worthy of being called by that endearing name of home.

Have a house we must, and build one to our liking we some day ought. Therefore it is that we spend this hour in making a draught of what will be the outward and inward architecture of

Our New House.

Now, you need not wonder whether I choose Ionian, Corinthian, Doric, or Byzantine style of architecture, or expect a scientific discussion of archades, capitals, and transerier windows. All these things are well enough if you come to consider a cathedral, palace, or basilica; but when we build our new house our chief anxiety will be to make it look like home. Every brick or stone in the front must have a way of looking out, as much as to say, "We are all at home; come in and enjoy yourself." Our door-knobs shall not be lustrously burnished; and our door-bell shall be so arranged that, without straining your wrist or getting red in the face, you can set it agoing with a clear loud ring. The roof shall project just far enough out to hang a good row of glittering icicles.

Having the plan of the house, now for the laying of the corner-stone. Let not the occasion pass thoughtlessly, for this house shall be a sacred place. Oh, yes! a house is a sacred place, and we must have all our family friends at the laying of the corner-stone. Place within it a box containing the family record, telling the story of births and deaths. As the workmen lift the sacred stone to its place, join hands about it, young and old, and say:—

"'Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home,
sweet home."

Our new house shall have a good wide hall, and have it well lighted, so that when people come and go they may do so without difficulty. If there were a full gush of light in the entry, could we rush out and take some disagreeable person by both hands, and say, "I am so glad to see you." "I am really delighted." "Why didn't you come before?" "Bless me! why really this is unexpected pleasure." When the fact is, we are half sick because they have come, and we go out into the kitchen, saying:—"Bridget, put on more potatoes; another raft of company. Dear me! they have brought their trunks." (Laughter.)

The parlor in our house shall have hung on the walls some pictures. We will gather up the wedding fees which ministers generally give to their wives; but generally borrow it the next day and purchase one well-executed painting. In our house we will have pictures, such as you can cut out of the weekly journal or the penny newspaper—home scenes, with a streak of nature. Pictures are chiefly to be admired for what they can make you feel and think of. I have no pleasure in looking at a farm scene, unless I can look right through the canvass and hear the corn-stalk rustle, the calf bleat, the horse neigh, and the hen cluck. We will also have music in our new parlor. If we cannot afford a Chickering grand, perhaps we can a guitar; if not a guitar, an accordeon. We cannot always be listening to music, or gazing at pictures, and there is a class of parlor games that we mean to have in our new house, and can see no harm in a good romp. I will not attempt in a literary lecture to discuss how many may join each other on the floor, nor how much gracefulness may be in the step. There is something beautiful in the scene of a dozen young people so full of life, from head to toe, that nothing short of a ship-cable around the ankles, and an anchor in each pocket, could keep them still. We hail to the parlor those modern games which shake the stiffness and stupidity out of the social circle, and teach our young people that they need not go to houses of dissipation for enjoyment. We shall be particular about our parlor door, to have it open easy. We want people to find no barrier to getting in.

My friends, you will step right out from the parlor into the dining-room. I am sorry that I have kept you so long from the refreshments, but you know it is the custom to have these things a little late. The dining-room shall be a pleasant place. That is about the only place where the family all meet. However plain our fare may be, we will try to keep alum out of the bread, if it does make it white, and verdigris out of the pickles, if it does make them a lovely green. (Laughter.) God has made a world full of healthful food, so then away with the poison! In our dining-room we will three times a day cultivate the domestic virtues. To make the room attractive, perhaps a picture or two, representing a basket of fruit or a string of fresh game. Let the picture of the game be lifelike—the snipe and the partridge not looking as if they had been dead six months, but as if the feathers had only that moment ceased to flutter. Old game excites in me no exhilaration. I once had a neighbor who, either from some peculiar religious custom, as I supposed, or a peculiarity of taste, used in winter to hang out of his window for a month at a time—right opposite to my study—a dead goose. (Laughter.) Now I have no objections to this bird alive, because I like anything classic, its cackling once having saved Rome; but, mark you well, this was a dead goose. I could not look out of the window without seeing it. There it hung, day in and day out, night in and night out. If I happened to look out to catch the inspiration of a brilliant night-scene, I saw nothing but that dead goose. There came times of great uplifting of spirits. I walked the floor in exultation; and wished I could look upon some great natural object, witness a thunder storm, or hear the ocean psalming with innumerable voices its magnificent "Old Hundred." I looked out of the window, and my spirits fell from the tip-top of my exhilaration flop down on the back of that dead goose. Time will roll on, and I shall pass great vicissitudes and look upon many scenes, grand, glorious, touching, and terrific, the Mexican Empire overthrown, Napoleon abdicated, the Atlantic cable snap till the continents swing off again, and all the earth be uptorn by revolution; but none of these can ever erase from my mind the memory of that dead goose.

The tea hour has come. You have washed off the cares of the day's work. There is something soothing in the song of the tea-kettle. The appearance of the family is different from the morning. You do not look quite so fresh, and there is a slight shade under the eye, as though the lead-pencil with which you marked the goods had slipped and drawn two half-circles below the lower lid. The children too are changed. Alas for the clean aprons with which they started the day! They have been up to their elbows in the dirt making mud pies. (Laughter.) The wife, opposite you a little more subdued than in the morning, but her hair more carefully arranged. You say nothing, but think how well she looks, as well as twenty years ago, when for the first time you sat together at the tea-table in your new house, and cared not whether the tea was strong or weak, for she poured it; nor whether the biscuit was light or heavy, for she made it; nor the smoked beef dry or fresh, for she frizzled it. You look incredulous, as though you never were so romantic as that, but your wife knows it was so. You are not disturbed as, seated opposite her, you see a few grey lines through her hair; you know it is only the frost-work on the window-pane of a palace. She looks back and says nothing, but you see in her eyes the two verses of Robert Burns, one in each eye.

[The speaker then recited "John Anderson, my Jo, John," with great effect, the audience applying their handkerchiefs to their eyes.]

Hark! What is that great racket up-stairs? It is in the nursery. You wonder why I do not go into the kitchen before the nursery. I will tell you. Men had better keep out of there; the servant may have a beau, and that always makes trouble. It is one of the funniest and most inconsistent things on earth to see a *married* person provoked because the servant has a beau. But we hasten up-stairs to see about that racket. We enter the room, and we find the children at play—rolling around on the floor, spinning tops, playing marbles, etc. Oh! make the nursery bright. We never escape from its power. That, in after years, will be the "Heart's Content" that will hold its cable of magnetic influences under deepest seas and to most distant continents.

It is getting towards bed-time in our new house; we have the most ample, convenient, and healthful sleeping apartments. The room in which we spend seven or eight of every twenty-four hours ought to be comfortable. It is one of the greatest arts of life to be a good sleeper. Without this kind of repose we go to our work only half armed. If you cannot sleep yourself, do not keep the whole house awake. There are those who, not being able to sleep themselves, consider it a kind of conscientious duty, all night long, to slam the doors and win, dow-shutters. We shall have the apartments well ventilated. I have passed the night in rooms that for months had felt no ventilation, the windows being nailed down as if to stay there.

Go to sleep to-night without a fret or a care. Everything will come out right in your business and in the world. You will probably be a rich man before you die. Keep a good heart, and if you fall, fall forward, never backward. Worry not about the world as though it were going to ruin. All wrongs will be righted, and we yet shall see the full gush of the morning.

One summer day I went to the beach to see the sunset over the sea. The night had not yet gathered up all its shadows. I counted ten sails against the sky. They were in the dim distance, and seemed stalking there like the spirits of the night walking the billows. The gloom of the hour and spot were so great, that I tried to break it by uttering aloud, "Thy way, O God! is in the sea, and Thy path in the great waters." It grew lighter. The clouds in purple clusters hung above the horizon; and it seemed as if those purple clusters were pressed into red wine and poured out upon the sea, and every wave turned into crimson. Yonder, fire-cleft stood opposite to fire-cleft, and here a cloud, rent and tinged with light, seemed like a palace, with flames bursting from the windows—the whole sky lighted up until it was as if the angels of God were ascending and descending upon stairs of fire, and the wave crests changed into crystals and jasper and amethyst, as they were flung towards the beach. It made me think of the crowns of heaven, cast before the throne of the great Jehovah. I threw myself upon the sand and uttered again, "Thy way, O God! is in the sea, and Thy path in the great waters!"

So, methinks, will come the morning of the world's deliverance; the long night of agony will begin to fade from the heavens; the darkness will fold its tents and away; the golden feet of the rising day will come skipping upon the mountains, and all the wrathful, booming billows of the world's woe break in the splendors of eternal joy.

Therefore don't fret. You will sleep better to-night if you don't fret. I leave you at the door of the sleeping apartment in our new house. Turn the gas off square, and set your shoes where you can get them quickly in case of fire. Good-night, old and young. Let no care ache your brow nor tear fall upon your pillow. Think not of the house-hunting horrors described in the opening of my lecture. Let God's hovering angel shake rest from his wings. Let the old feel no ailments through all the night hours, and may the young have their dreams filled with odors of spring-time and heaven. On your comfortable couch think of Him who had not where to lay His head. Good night.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO..

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,

OFFER

1000 Hats at 75 cents.

500 Hats at $1·00.

500 Hats at $2·00,

In [Gladiator, Turban, Bistori, La Catalina, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

FREEMAN & CO.,

10 26 2mrp Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

BONNETS AND HATS,

LATEST STYLES.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BONNET MATERIALS

AND

TRIMMINGS.

10 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

No. 726 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN THIS DAY,

A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children

All the newest shapes at very low prices.

Willow, Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.

Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.

The same goods in every other shade of color.

Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

10 5 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

HATS, CAPS, FURS.

BARTALOTT & CO.,

No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.

Full and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of

LADIES' FURS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

2 10 5p Philadelphia.

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business. AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 N. TENTH Street, 9 7 fmwsm5p Below Arch BLANKETS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

CHARLES E. CLARK,

No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,

BEDDING

AND

COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.

Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.

Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.

Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsm2m

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,

9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6

FOR SALE.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY

For Sale on Easy Terms.

APPLY TO

ISAAC C. PRICE, or

T. JACKSON,

11 2 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,

10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,

5 18 3 No. 240 MARKET Street.

VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT TRADE SALE OF 1500 LOTS PARIS FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENT SALES AND THE APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON, NOW LANDING FROM STEAMER, THE IMPORTATIONS OF MESSRS. B. DIAMENT & CO., No. 41 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

We will sell on

Wednesday next,

November 7, by catalogue on a credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire balance of the above firm's importation of rich Paris fancy goods, comprising, viz:—

Fancy glove boxes, in wood leather, and papier-mache, from medium to very richest styles; cabas, sewing necessaries, shell boxes, toilet sets, dressing-cases, handkerchief boxes, gents' toilet boxes and dressing cases, pencil boxes, writing cases and desks, a splendid assortment of mahogany and bronze inkstands, the finest imported; comb boxes, money safes, French mirrors, pests of boxes, tea and perfume boxes, cigar and tobacco stands, ash stands and match-holders, card presses, fancy bells, reading desks, jewel boxes, fancy glass, water, wine, liquor, and Madeira sets; fancy butter, cheese, and egg dishes with antique cut-wood stands.

Also, new perfume fruits on plates, baskets, and trees.

Also, a fine assortment of opera-glasses, chess sets and boards, fancy bronze goods, calenders, Paris fancy brushes, meerschaum pipes, German and French metallic and mechanical toys etc etc

ANTIQUE TABLES

Also entirely new styles rich, fancy antique tables, with marble, porcelain, papier-mache, and Grecian tops; sewing tables and umbrella stands.

DOLLS, DOLLS.

Also, — cases, a full assortment of China, wax, kid, and muslin dolls.

WALLETS, TRAVELLING BAGS, AND ALBUMS.

Also, full line Paris fancy morocco pocket wallets for ladies and gentlemen; silk leather, and velvet purses and bags; memorandum books in great variety; cigar cases, plain and embroidered porte-monnaies, ladies' French travelling bags, etc. etc.

Also a full assortment of Paris morocco, velvet and fancy albums, comprising some of the richest goods ever offered.

GERMAN WOOL SHOES.

Also, an invoice of German wool shoes.

The above sale will be found to comprise the greatest variety of rich goods ever offered at auction in this city, and worthy the special attention of buyers. 11 2 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 15

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Monday Evening,

November 5, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, a valuable collection of modern oil paintings. 11 0 2 1lt

1866.

THE NEW FALL STYLES

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS,

NOW

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED

BY OUR

FASHION MAGAZINES

AND ALL

FASHION AUTHORITIES.

THIS IMPROVED

DUPLEX SKIRT

Is now meeting with great Sale by

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.

10 10 wfm13t

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

Of New and Elegant Materials for

DRAWING-ROOM,

CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and

DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

Lambrequins,

Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in

Rich Plain Satins,

Brocatels,

Lampisades,

Silk Terry, Coteline,

Satin De Laine,

Plain Wool Reps,

New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains.

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS, and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, etc., all of which will be put up when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 fmw6mrp No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,

No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,

6 11 mwfrp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

300 pages, $1·50.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

500 pages, $2·00.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

1000 pages, $3·00.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.

ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANTFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of

French Chenille and Axminster Carpets,

NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S

NEW STYLES

6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Now Opening.

9 22 2m4p

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT St.,

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

Have just received an invoice of

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

AND

COCOA MATTINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer "Manhattan," new and handsome PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market [4 3mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3 wfm3m5p]

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,

Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,

NOTE BROKER,

No. 18 South THIRD Street.

Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 rtulm

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.